

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

## JOURNAL.

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### COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.

THE poets of the Army, it seems, are enlisting their muses in behalf of the bettering of Army quarters. One of the bards "opened a parallel" between civilians and soldiers—as to matrimonial chances, in his "Would-be Benedict" in the JOURNAL a month ago: and, last week, a brother balladist charged his halting Pegasus dead against the "12 by 14 casement" or "pine board shanty," satirically pronounced "good enough for the line."

If we examine the barracks and quarters of European armies, we shall find them considerably better, in the main, than our own. Those of the French, indeed, are not much to boast of, whether as regards officers or men; but perhaps the proverbial uncleanness which we water-loving Anglo-Saxons charge upon the French of the lower classes, from which the private soldiery are mainly drawn—especially in the south of France—may account for this fact. At it is, however, their quarters are better than those furnished to our troops. With English garrison life, the world over, we are all familiar, and it need not be cited. Look, for example, just over the Canadian border, and see the British troops in Montreal with their comfortable houses, their libraries, newspaper-rooms, club-rooms, garrison beer-shops, where the charge per glass is fixed by Government, and fixed very low. Both for officers and men, the quarters are excellent.

The Prussians, that great military people who bid fair, unless checked, to be able to withstand Europe in arms, pay great attention to this subject. Ten years ago, when General McCLELLAN made his tour of observation, he found that, to each squad of 18 or 20 men in a Prussian infantry company, were assigned two rooms. The bedsteads, as is customary in the European services, were single, and of iron, with posts bolted at the top to allow the piling of one on another in the daytime; the bedding consisted of a pillow, stuffed bed-sack, and a pair of blankets, all belonging to the barrack. Each man had a cupboard with lock and key, in which he kept his rations and effects. One of the rooms was used for eating, smoking, etc., having tables and benches. "Tables, sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads and bedding are furnished to every officer; they paper their own quarters and paint them, if the ordinary Government allowance is not sufficient." The Austrian service was found to be analogous, except an addition of a pair of coarse sheets to each man's bedding, and a rack and shelf instead of a cupboard: a part of the officers lived in barracks. The Sardinian infantry are excellently provided in the matter of barracks: in the Crimea, the men were all well huddled, six in a hut. The quarters of the Russian infantry are comfortable and in good order, some of them having separate mess-rooms and arrangements for washing in the building. The officers' quarters are good, and are, to a certain ex-

tent, provided with furniture by the Government. With the Austrian cavalry, some of the officers are required to lodge in the barrack; the rest have quarters elsewhere, and receive a commutation.

So, in all the European services, we find permanent and systematic arrangements for the comfort of officers and men in their barracks and quarters. As to the men, such provisions for convenience as those just mentioned exist, and, above all, the furniture, iron beds, bedding, etc., are fixed permanently in the barracks, which accordingly acquire an air of being fitted up. As to the officers, they have their allowance of furniture and often commutation of quarters.

In order to improve our own service in these respects, two things are necessary: first, to fit up barracks in such a manner that the occupants will be well lodged; and the furniture of the barracks ought to be made of a permanent character, wherever it is practicable. Again, officers' quarters should be made reasonably fit for occupation by any gentleman of education, tastes, character and pursuits similar to those whom it is our aim to keep as the officers of our Army. But if, on the other hand, officers find themselves compelled to occupy other and private quarters from the lack of conveniences, then there should be suitable commutation. We are aware that, in the late discussion before Congress on Army pay, the subject of commutation of quarters was up, and for line officers it seemed to have been decided adversely. At that time, the complaint against the removal of the "fifty-cent ration" was renewed, and an elaborate proposition to charge rent for officers' quarters, to make this rent additional to the pay, but receivable only, of course, if the quarters were occupied, was laid before our august legislators. However, we have referred to the subject again, simply because, as a question of facts and of justice, it can bear fresh discussion.

WITH effrontery past shame, the lawyer SCHADE, who championed that jailor of execrable memory, WIRZ, has published another letter about his whilom client. SCHADE says he is going to leave for some time—he does not say how long—it may be for years and it may be forever, and he flings this Parthian arrow, poisoned at that, behind him as he flies. To drag this hideous figure of the monster WIRZ again before the eyes of the American people, after it had been hoped that his memory would be let to rot with his carcass in his grave, is an insult to the American people, on whose long-suffering charity this SCHADE presumes. But, not content with exhuming the wretch, and holding him up to have him gibbeted again in public judgment as he was in the body, SCHADE takes occasion to abuse the loyal officers who sat on his trial in terms surpassing all patience. He declares the President of the military court which tried WIRZ "one of the most arbitrary and despotic generals in the country," and that the court itself under the pretence of passing upon WIRZ, so conducted that "the enemies of generosity and humanity believed it then to be a sure thing to get at JEFF DAVIS." He pronounces the prosecuting officers to be "blood-thirsty instigators," and accuses "a high Cabinet official" of promising that if WIRZ would implicate DAVIS in the atrocities of Andersonville, his sentence would be commuted. A man, even with the antecedents of SCHADE, who makes such a charge, should be brought to account for it. Who was that high Cabinet official?

WIRZ's lawyer next has the audacity to declare to this nation that the day of the criminal's hanging will

be a "black stain upon the pages of American history," asks which of WIRZ's "defamers" would have refused to be suborned; and boasts that he fixed a lie upon a "Brigadier-General of the United States Army." Not content with insulting the country for its decision about WIRZ, he rebukes it for its treatment of DAVIS, calling him "the prisoner of the American Castle of Chillon." He dares to insinuate that the horrors of Andersonville were of the nation's making:

History will tell on whose heads the guilt for these sacrificed hordes of human beings is to be placed; it was certainly not the fault of poor Captain WIRZ, when, in consequence of medicines having been declared contraband of war by the North, the Union prisoners died for the want of the same.

In fine, the lawyer refers to SHERIDAN's devastation of Southern supplies, and charges Secretary STANTON with refusing to exchange the Andersonville prisoners, with WIRZ-like humor inviting "Congressman COVODE, who lost two sons in a Southern prison," to look into this latter subject. He tries to make out that we had Andersonvilles and Belle Isles at the North. In fine, he castigates the Republic for its politics, declares "one-half of it to be shrouded in a despotism" only paralleled in Poland; and thus reviles the Army:

Generals and soldiers quietly permit that their former adversaries in arms shall be treated worse than the Helots of old, brave soldiers though they may be, who, when the forces and resources of both sections were more equal, have not seldom seen the backs of our best generals.

Such is the collection of vituperation which this lawyer pours out. When our people get ready to be lectured by such a man as WIRZ's counsel, it will be ready to apotheosize WIRZ himself. The men were well suited, and seem to have had an earnest, mutual admiration.

A CLOUD of mystery still hangs over the reported capture of Fort Buford, and the length of time since news has been received from the spot has given reasonable ground of hope that the garrison, even if surrounded, may yet be safe. The movements of the hostile Indians in that vicinity were so well known as to add probability to the rumor of disaster. At this moment, the reports are so various that we shall wait another week before giving up hopes of the garrison. Meanwhile, we would urge afresh the points we put last week. Well would it be for us, if we could pluck the fruits of experience without the bitter experience itself, and learn the lesson of Indian management without a fresh massacre of our men.

THERE are very few officers who served during the last war who cannot tell of one or more interesting incidents which happened to himself or in his presence, and it has been suggested to us that some effort should be made to preserve an account of these "moving accidents by flood and field." We heartily concur in this idea, and will be very happy to find a place in our columns for any such accounts.

The older officers of the Army and Navy have always been wont to entertain their friends by relations of their experiences, and we now afford them an opportunity of seeing their stories in print. If our readers approve of this plan we will be able to rescue from oblivion many incidents which are really too good to be lost.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, in Special Orders No. 4, series of 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, has been extended three days.



## THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN POPE, on the 1st instant, assumed command of the Third Military District, comprising the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. The Districts of Georgia and Alabama will remain as at present constituted, and with their present commanders, except that the Headquarters of the District of Georgia will be forthwith removed to Milledgeville. The District of Key West is merged into the District of Florida, which will be commanded by Colonel JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Seventh United States Infantry. The Headquarters of the District of Florida, are ordered to be removed to Tallahassee. The civil officers at present in office in Georgia, Florida and Alabama, will retain their offices until the expiration of their terms of service, unless otherwise directed in special cases, so long as justice is impartially and faithfully administered. General Pope directs that no election will be held in any of the States comprised in this Military District, except such as are provided for in this act of Congress, and in the manner therein established, but all vacancies in civil officers which now exist, or which may occur by expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents, before the prescribed registration of voters is completed, will be filled by appointment of the General commanding the District.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, on the 26th ult., issued the following order:

As soon as the weather is propitious, grass is sufficient to sustain the animals, and Captain SHERIDAN's troops have been relieved at Fort Morgan, by troops from the Department of the Platte, Captain SHERIDAN will move his company to Reed's Springs, on the Overland Mail route, about seventy miles East of Denver City, and will select the ground for a military post in that vicinity. He will take from Fort Morgan three months' supplies, sufficient paulins to cover the stores, and tools, such as axes, picks, spades, shovels, saws, hatchets, nails, augers, chisels, etc., to enable the troops to erect proper huts. He will also take from Fort Morgan the regulation allowance of camp equipage or will make regulation for it, by the first opportunity, if there is not sufficient on hand at that post; but will not wait for it, when the time for moving arrives. If the ground and facilities are suitable for a military post, a reservation will be immediately laid off, to contain about sixteen square miles. Captain SHERIDAN's company will be relieved at Reed's Springs, as soon as practicable this Spring or Summer, by another company of the Seventh Cavalry, and if possible, in addition, a Company of Infantry, which will be permanently stationed at that post; his company will then join the Headquarters of the Seventh Cavalry. The company of Infantry will be designated from these Headquarters, as soon as it is known what troops can best be spared; the Commander of the Cavalry company selected must be a suitable officer to command the post. Brevet Major-General Smith, Commanding the District of the Upper Arkansas, is charged with the execution of this order.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS on the 16th ult. issued the following order:

In accordance with General Orders, No. 18, current series, from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Cumberland, comprising the States of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. All orders published for the government of the late Department of the Tennessee will remain in force in this Department, except where they conflict with General Orders, No. 10, current series, from the War Department. The Staff of the Major-General Commanding will remain the same as organized for the late Department of the Tennessee. That portion of the State of Tennessee announced in General Orders No. 28, Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, current series, as forming a portion of the District of Chattanooga, is hereby attached to the District of Nashville. That portion of the aforesaid General Orders No. 28 which directs that the present garrison of Chattanooga be relieved from duty at that post by the 33d U. S. Infantry, is so amended as to direct that the present garrison be relieved by a detachment of the 34th U. S. Infantry. The number of companies of which the latter detachment is to consist will be at the option of the commanding officer of the District of Nashville. The District of Memphis is hereby enlarged to include that portion of the State of Kentucky bounded by the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The State of West Virginia is hereby attached to the District of Kentucky.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN has announced, for the information and guidance of all concerned, that no elections for State, Parish, Municipal or Judicial offices, will be held in the State of Louisiana, until the provisions of the law of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States," and of the act supplementary thereto, shall have been complied with. Until elections are held in accordance with those acts, the law of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 15, 1867, which provides for the continuance in the performance of their duties of those persons whose term of office would otherwise have expired, will govern all cases except those which may be specially acted upon at these Headquarters.

The officers of the Quartermaster's Department are advised that hereafter the transportation, both of persons and freight, required by the Freedmen's Bureau, will cease to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department in any of the States included in the following list where there are officers of that bureau, viz: District of Columbia, Mary-

land, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department on duty in States where there are no officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, viz: all the States not enumerated in this list, will continue until further orders to issue transportation orders and bills of lading upon the requisition of the Commissioner of the Bureau, such orders and bills to be distinctly marked, "Payable by the Freedmen's Bureau."

SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES has issued a circular inviting medical officers and others interested in the progress of medical science to forward contributions to the Army Medical Museum, (which is now prepared for their reception. Beside interesting medical and surgical specimens, which will be forwarded as heretofore, the following classes of articles will be collected and forwarded by those medical officers who have opportunities for so doing: 1. Rare pathological specimens from animals, including monstrosities; 2. Typical crania of Indian tribes, specimens of their arms, dress, implements, rare articles of their diet, medicines, etc.; 3. Specimens of poisonous insects and reptiles, and of their effects on animals.

MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES directs that when an election for District, County, Municipal or Town officers is required to take place, in accordance with the provisions of the local law, within the limits of any post in this command, commanding officers will promptly report to these Headquarters the time and place of such election and the designation of the offices to be filled. If the present incumbents be ineligible to hold office, or any objection exist, arising out of their misconduct in office, to the continuance of their functions, the facts will be reported by the Post Commander, with his suggestions, having in view the interests of the service and the welfare of the locality immediately concerned.

THE Headquarters of the Forty-second Regiment (Veteran) Infantry will be established at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, to which point the commissioned and non-commissioned staff of the regiment have been ordered to repair without unnecessary delay. The command of Hart's Island, New York Harbor, will be turned over to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. RODENBACH, Forty-second Infantry, who is charged with the organization of companies of his regiment from the recruits sent to the depot. Company E, Forty-second (Veteran) Infantry, will proceed to and take post at Plattsburg Barracks, New York.

MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES, on the 20th ult., issued an order resuming command of the Department of the South. Brevet Captain J. W. CLOUS, First Lieutenant sixth Infantry, having joined from detached service, has been ordered to resume his duties as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the South, relieving Brevet Major JOHN R. MYRICK, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, from the operation of General Orders, No. 15, current series, from these Headquarters.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD has directed that allelections, whether State, County or Municipal, under the Provisional Government of Virginia, are hereby ordered to be suspended until the registration provided for by the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, shall be completed. Vacancies which may occur in the meantime, will be filled by temporary appointments, to be made by the commanding general.

The commanding officer of the post of Shreveport, La., has been ordered to possess and hold for the United States all lands at that place known as the "Shreveport Arsenal" grounds and dependencies. He will receive and carry out such instructions, relative to the care of the arsenal and grounds, as may be communicated to him by the Chief of Ordnance of the Fifth Military District.

THE Paymaster-General has issued a circular announcing that all Army chaplains are entitled from the 1st of July, 1866, and all storekeepers of the Army from the 28th of the same month, to the benefit of section one of the act of March 2, 1867, giving a temporary addition to their pay proper of thirty-three and one third per centum, and will be paid accordingly.

OFFICERS of the Quartermaster's Department, in charge of Government trains returning from frontier or other remote points, have been authorized, upon the requisition of medical officers, (to furnish transportation by such trains for collections of specimens for the Army Medical Museum, when such transportation can be furnished without injury to the public service.

A post band having been authorized at the Post of Charleston, South Carolina, Major-General SICKLES has transferred the leader and musicians of the Sixth Infantry band enlisted as such, and directed that they be considered as the post band of Charleston, from the 1st instant.

THE Headquarters of the Third U. S. Cavalry are ordered to be transferred from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Fort Sumner, N. M.

## NEW BOOKS.

"ADVENTURES OF DANIEL ELLIS THE UNION GUARD."  
Written by himself. Illustrated. HARPER & BROTHERS.

In the autobiography which serves as a preface to this book, the writer informs us that "the only advantages in learning which I can boast of are those which are generally obtained in the old field school-house." Immediately after this frank acknowledgment he speaks of the *shirt of Nessus*, and then quotes a remark of Dr. JOHNSON to GARRICK. He also alludes to Anchises and *Æneas*, and in fact, the entire volume is written in a bombastic flowery style. It is rather hard to believe that one who was born in Carter County, Tennessee, of poor parents and who worked at the trade of wagon making both before and after the Mexican War, in which he was engaged, should write in such a pedagogic style, and so unlike the character he represents himself. As might be supposed of one who speaks in such high-flown language, we have discussions on the value of wealth, the causes of the Rebellion, etc. However, in spite of its faulty style, this narration of adventures will find many readers, as the incidents related are full of interest, and give a faithful picture of the hardships endured by the Tennessee Unionists in the endeavors to avoid Rebel conscription.

ELLIS acted as a pilot to a large number of persons who were seeking the Union lines, among whom, on one occasion, was Mr. RICHARDSON, a correspondent of the *Tribune*, who had escaped from confinement in a Southern prison. The full page woodcuts with which the book is illustrated are indicative of its contents, which are sufficiently thrilling to suit the palate of the most morbid excitement seeker. The book is well printed, and neatly bound, and contains some four hundred and thirty pages.

THE SHENANDOAH, OR THE LAST CONFEDERATE CRUISE:  
by CORNELIUS E. HUST (one of her officers). New York: G. W. CARLETON.

It is not to be expected that the exploits of a pirate vessel are of sufficient importance to be recorded in print, unless for the purpose of teaching us what should be avoided; but, nevertheless, CARLETON has given us this work from one of the officers of the so-called cruiser, who appears to glory in his shame. The very frontispiece of the book—which represents "the *Shenandoah* towing prisoners from three burning whaling vessels in Behring's Straits, June 25, 1865"—is an affront to a large portion of the reading public in this country. Were the subject of a less offensive character, the manner in which the material has been worked up is hardly such as to command a more extensive class of readers than a work of this description deserves. There can be but very little pleasure, even to a disinterested person, in being told how an armed vessel, flying false colors, was able to deceive and capture the merchantmen of the country to which the officers of the pirate owed all allegiance. We think we cannot better show the spirit in which this book is written than by a quotation from a letter written by WADDELL, her commander, after the *Shenandoah* had been given up to the English authorities: "So ends my naval career, and I am called a pirate. I made New England suffer, and I do not regret it. I cannot be condemned by any honest thinking man."

We are happy to learn that a new edition of the famous Harvard Memorial Biographies (edited by Colonel HIGGINSON) is in course of preparation by SEVER & FRANCIS, of Cambridge. This work is, as is well known, a series of memoirs of the ninety-five students of Harvard, who fell during the war in the cause of the Republic. As a specimen of sumptuous book-making, the two volumes are almost unrivalled in American printing; they are worthy of the memoirs they record. The large edition was instantly absorbed by the graduates of the University and the friends of the hero-scholars.

THE last monthly number of "The Rebellion Record," contains portraits of Major-Generals DON CARLOS BUELL and G. K. WARREN, the latter being a very good likeness. These monthly parts can be obtained of D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Second Military District, South Carolina and North Carolina, dated Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1867, Brevet Captain James Chester, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the command of North Carolina, has been relieved, and will report for duty with his company at Hilton Head, S. C. In relieving Captain Chester, Colonel J. B. BOMFORD, commanding the command, takes pleasure in testifying to the zeal, intelligence and sagacity with which he has administered the affairs of his department.

At his own request Brevet Major General John G. Robinson, Colonel Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), has been relieved from duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of North Carolina, and as Military Commissioner, District of North Carolina, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the Lakes. Permission to delay en route for three months has been granted him.



## STATIONS OF QUARTERMASTERS.

The following is a list of the stations of the Regular Quarters of the Quartermaster's Department, April, 1st 1867:

## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Major, Brevet Major-General M. C., Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

## COLONELS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

Swords, Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Ky.; Allen, Brevet Major-General Robert, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.; Donaldson, Brevet Major-General J. L., Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.; Rucker, Brevet Major-General D. H., Acting Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.; Clary, Brevet Brigadier-General R. E., Boston, Mass.; Ingalls, Brevet Major-General Rufus, New York City.

## COLONELS U. S. ARMY—RETIRED.

Thomas, Brevet Brigadier-General Charles, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Croaman, Brevet Brigadier-General G. H., Depot Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vinton, Brevet Brigadier-General D. H., in charge Depot of clothing and equipment, New York City; Babbitt, Colonel E. B., Chief Quartermaster Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon; Cross, Colonel Osborne, White Plains, New York.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONELS AND DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

Miller, Brevet Brigadier-General M. S., Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Easton, Brevet Brigadier-General L. C., Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Van Vliet, Brevet Brigadier-General S., New York City; Kirkham, Brevet Brigadier-General R. W., Chief Quartermaster Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.; McFerran, Brevet Brigadier-General J. C., Post Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Holabird, Brevet Brigadier-General A. B., Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.; Tyler, Brevet Major-General R. O., Chief Quartermaster Second Military District, Charleston, S. C.; Tompkins, Brevet Brigadier-General C. H., Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Ekin, Brevet Brigadier-General J. A., Chief of the First Division Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Myers, Brevet Brigadier-General Fred., Chicago, Ill.

## MAJORS AND QUARTERMASTERS.

Montgomery, Major Alexander, Buffalo, N. Y.; Moore, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Tredwell, Nashville, Tenn.; Basson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C., Galveston, Texas; Eddy, Brevet Colonel A. R., care Brevet Major-General Robert Allen, San Francisco, Cal.; Bingham, Brevet Brigadier-General J. D., Chief Quartermaster Department of the Lakes, Detroit, Mich.; Perry, Brevet Brigadier-General A. J., Chief of Second Division Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Chandler, Brevet Colonel J. G., care Brevet Major-General J. L. Donaldson, St. Louis, Mo.; Sawtelle, Brevet Brigadier-General G. G., Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.; Dana, Brevet Brigadier-General J. J., Chief of Sixth Division Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Potter, Brevet Brigadier-General J. A., care Brevet Brigadier-General C. G. Sawtelle, New Orleans, La.; Batchelder, Brevet Colonel R. N., Depot Quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Ludington, Major M. I., Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington, Washington, D. C.

## CAPTAINS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.

Saxon, Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hodges, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C., Depot Quartermaster, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; Myers, Brevet Brigadier-General Wm, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; Thomas, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. W., Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.; Enos, Brevet Colonel H. M., Chief Quartermaster District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.; Camp, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. E., Fort Laramie, D. T.; Card, Brevet Brigadier-General D. C., Chief of Seventh Division Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Reynolds, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A., Savannah, Ga.; Dandy, Brevet Brigadier-General Geo. B., Fort Phil Kearny, D. T.; Weeks, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H., San Francisco, Cal.; Carling, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. B., care Brevet Major-General J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.; Hughes, Captain Wm B., Fort Yuma, Cal.; Crilly, Brevet Colonel F. J., Washington, D. C.; Robinson, Brevet Major A. G., care Brevet Brigadier-General S. B. Holabird, St. Paul, Minn.; Bliss, Brevet Colonel Alexander, Chief of Fourth Division Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Baker, Captain E. D., Fort Whipple, Arizona; Jones, Brevet Major Henry W., Philadelphia, Pa.; Inman, Captain Henry, Fort Union, N. M.; Peirce, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H., Little Rock, Ark.; Lee, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. O., Depot Quartermaster San Antonio, Texas; Moore, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M., Washington, D. C.; Gillis, Captain James, Port Stevens, Oregon; McDonnigle, Captain J., New Orleans, La.; Eckerson, Brevet Major T. J., Fort Boise, Idaho; Grimes, Brevet Major E. B., Camp Douglas, Utah Territory; Souley, Captain J. W., Vicksburg, Miss.; Howell, Captain W. T., Depot Quartermaster Brazos Santiago, Texas; Bradley, Captain G. W., Depot Quartermaster Fort Riley, Kansas; Foster, Brevet Colonel C. W., Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Alden, Captain George E., Depot Quartermaster, Pittsburg, Pa.; Barstow, Captain S. F., Headquarters Department of the East Philadelphia, Pa.; Belcher, Captain J. H., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Kirk, Captain E. B., Nashville, Tenn.; Kimball, Captain A. S., Baltimore, Md.; Lauffer, Captain S. B., Washington, D. C.; Farey, Captain J. V., care Brevet Brigadier-General S. B. Holabird, St. Paul, Minn.; Hoyt, Captain J. T., San Francisco, Cal.; Smith, Captain G. C., care Brevet Major-General Robert Allen, Chief Quartermaster San Francisco, Cal.; Porter, Captain D. W., care Brevet Major-General Robert Allen, Chief Quartermaster San Francisco, Cal.; Wainwright, Captain W. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.;

Strang, Captain E. J., New Orleans, La.; Rockwell, Captain A. F., Washington, D. C.; Hunt, Captain T. B., Cincinnati, Ohio; Forsyth, Captain L. C., Washington, D. C.

## CAPTAINS AND MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.

Potter, Reuben M., New York City; Gill, William H., New York City; Thomas, Daniel G., Washington, D. C.; Allgood, Charles A., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Rodgers, John F., St. Louis, Mo.; Hull, Gustavus A., Jeffersonville, Ind.; Dimpfel, George H. A., Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Lucas, Michael E., Pittsburg, Pa.; Hodges, William G., New Orleans, La.; Craig, John, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sawyer, N. D. A., Boston, Mass.; Livers, John, Fort Monroe, Va.; Barrett, Addison, Charleston, S. C.; Van Antwerp, Verplanck, Washington, D. C.; Lieber, Hamilton, No. 48 East Thirty-fourth street, New York City; Martin, William P., Philadelphia, Pa.

## CAPTAINS U. S. ARMY—RETIRED.

Taliaferro, L., Bedford, Bedford County, Pa.

## FORT COLUMBUS, NEW YORK HARBOR.

The following newly-appointed officers have reported to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending 6th April, 1867:

Captains—George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry, and Stephen G. Whipple, Thirty-second Infantry; First Lieutenant—William E. Kingsbury, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenants—Thaddeus Roberts, Twenty-third Infantry; George S. Grimes, Thirty-ninth Infantry; George H. Cooke, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Eugene B. Gibbs, Eighth Infantry; Patrick Hason, Fourteenth Infantry; Benjamin F. Bucklin, Thirty-fourth Infantry; C. H. Green, Seventeenth Infantry; John O'Connell, Eighth Infantry; Florence L. McCarthy, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Beardsley Carney, Twentieth Infantry; Thomas Connolly, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Warren R. Dunton, Second Infantry; Alfred Raphael, Forty-third Infantry; William F. Houston, Twenty-third Infantry; Benjamin Abrahams, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Henry M. McCawley, Thirtieth Infantry; D. B. Taylor, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Max Weesendorff, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Guy Bryan, Jr., Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The following officers have been ordered to their regiments, viz: Second Lieutenants—George S. Grimes, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Warren L. Dunton, Second Infantry; Thomas Connolly, Twenty-seventh Infantry; George H. Cook, Twenty-eighth Infantry; H. M. McCawley, Thirtieth Infantry; F. L. McCarty, Twenty-seventh Infantry; the foregoing to accompany detachment of recruits to Department of Missouri. First Lieutenant William E. Kingsbury, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenants, Horace Binney, Twentieth Infantry; Max Weesendorff, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Bernard Carney, Twentieth Infantry; D. B. Taylor, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Benjamin Abrahams, Thirty-ninth Infantry, to accompany detachment of New Orleans band, etc., to Department of the Gulf. Second Lieutenant Guy Bryan, Jr., Twenty-fifth Infantry, ordered to report to the commanding officer of regiment at Memphis, Tenn., for instructions from A. G. O. 21st March 1867.

Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, is the principal depot for recruits awaiting assignment to the various infantry regiments, and is under the immediate command of Brevet Brigadier-General H. D. Waller, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. We are requested to inform the friends and relatives of men who have enlisted, that all communications of inquiry addressed to the commanding officer of Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, will receive prompt attention. A stamp should be enclosed to cover the expense of mailing a reply.

## A SUPPLY OF COCKED HATS.

In a work entitled "A Voyage to the Mauritius and Back," published in London, we find the following capital story, from which it is apparent that the Chatham street auction system, even if indigenous, is not peculiar to New York. The subject of the joke was an Indian officer at the Cape, on leave of absence, and an inmate of the boarding-house where the writer was living:

The most singular character which Cape Town presented was a Major Holder, of the Bombay army. In dress he was entirely unique. He wore invariably a short, red shell jacket, thrown open, with a white waistcoat, and short but large white trousers, cotton stockings and shoes; on his head a cocked hat, with an upright red and white feather, the whole surmounted by a green silk umbrella, held painfully aloft to clear the feather; to this may be added a shirt-collar which acted almost as a pair of blinders on either side. In person he was ample but somewhat shapeless; and he had a vast, oblong face, which neither laughed nor showed any sign of animation whatever. The history of the major's cocked hat was as follows: Strolling into an auction one day in Bombay, he was rather taken with the reasonable price of a cocked hat, which the flippancy of the auctioneer was recommending with all his ingenuity. "Going for six rupees—must be sold to pay the creditors. No advance upon six? Shall we say six sicca?" In an evil hour the major bid for the hat, left his address, and returned to his quarters, the happy possessor of a "bargain." Seated at breakfast the next morning, a procession is observed approaching the house—four men carrying a large packing case along to a pole, and headed by a half-caste, with a small paper in his hand.

"Major Holder, sir, brought you the cocked hats, sir; wish live long to wear out sir. Here leel' bill, which feel oblige you pay, sir." Whereupon he puts into the hands of the astounded commander a document headed "Major Thomas Holder, of H. E. I. C.'s—Regiment, Dr. to estate of — & Co., bankrupts, for seventy-two cocked hats, purchased at auction," etc., etc.

It was in vain that the major remonstrated, after he understood the predicament in which he was placed; in vain he appealed to the auctioneer—to the company present. It was too good a joke, and they would have given it against him, under almost any circumstances.

Major Holder was a rigid economist; he had almost a mind which admitted of but one idea at a time, and, indeed, not very often that. He was possessed of six dozen cocked hats, and they must be worn out. Being mostly in command of his own regiment, he had an unlimited choice as to his own head-dress; so he commenced at once. From thence all other hats and caps were matters of history. At the economical rate of two hats a year, he might safely calculate upon being much advanced in life before the case was exhausted. True, there were drawbacks. He was much consulted about auctions by his friends; many inquiries made of him on that point; bills of auction, and especially anything relating to cocked hats, forwarded to him by the kind attention of acquaintances; and a question very currently put by the ensigns was—"Tom, how are you off for hats?"

The interest taken in the major's hats was far from dying, even after the lapse of years; the less likely to do so, indeed, from the circumstance of their forming epochs in history; as, "Such a one got leave in Tom's fourth hat;" or "I hope to be off before Tom changes his hat;" or, "I'll make you a bet that Jack's married before another hat's gone." When this individual arrived at the Cape he was understood to be in his fifteenth hat; but there occurred some confusion in the major's chronology—for it was understood that, owing to the practical jokes played there, no less than three hats were expended during the short month of his stay. To correct this he adopted the plan of sitting upon his hat at dinner; but as he wore no tail to his jacket, and left the feather protruding behind, it had to a stranger the appearance of being a natural appendage to his person.

## TWENTY-FIRST U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the officers of the Twenty-first U. S. Infantry (late Second battalion Twelfth U. S. Infantry):

Colonel George Stoneman, Brevet Major-General, Petersburg, Va., Regimental Headquarters Commanding Regiment and District of Petersburg.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Carroll, Brevet Brigadier-General, not yet joined.

Major D. Woodruff, Petersburg, Va., Commanding Post.

First Lieutenant E. B. Knox, Petersburg, Va., Regimental and Post Quartermaster.

First Lieutenant G. H. Burton, Petersburg, Va., Regimental Adjutant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of District.

Captains—Thomas M. Anderson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Petersburg, Va., commanding Company A; Thos. S. Dunn, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Petersburg, Va., commanding Company D; Henry R. Putnam, Brevet Major, Fort Monroe, Va., commanding Company F; W. S. Franklin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Petersburg, Va., commanding Company H; H. E. Smith, Brevet Major, City Point, Va., commanding Company B, and Post; R. L. Burnett, Brevet Major, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, on General Recruiting Service; Evan Miles, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, on General Recruiting Service; Wm. McNetterville, Fredericksburg, Va., commanding Company E, and Post; W. M. Dunn, on leave of absence, not yet joined; W. P. Wilson, Fort Leavenworth Kas., on detached service as A. D. C. to General Hancock.

First Lieutenants—Madison Earle, Brevet Captain, Fort Monroe, Va., on duty with Company F; Thomas L. Alston, Brevet Captain, Zanesville, O., on General Recruiting Service; G. G. Greenough, Fredericksburg, Va., commanding Company G; V. M. C. Silva, Petersburg, Va., Post Adjutant; Wm. Crosby, Petersburg, Va., commanding Company E; J. G. Lee, New Orleans, Va., on duty with Major-General Sheridan, A. D. C.; J. L. Johnston, Petersburg, Va., commanding Company I.

Second Lieutenants—John F. Cluley, Petersburg, Va., on duty with Company H; Thomas E. Lawson, Petersburg, Va., on duty with Company D; B. H. Rogers, Petersburg, Va., on duty with Company E; Thomas F. Riley, City Point, on duty with Company B; E. W. Stone, Fort Monroe, on duty with Company F; J. C. Castle, Petersburg, Va., commanding Company K.

## NAVAL SURVIVORS OF 1812.

The following is a list of the Naval survivors of the War of 1812, together with the date of their original entry into the service, as shown by the last Navy Register:

1. Admiral D. G. Farragut, December 17, 1810; 2. Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, March 9, 1798; 3. Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, June 20, 1806; 4. Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, January 16, 1809; 5. Rear-Admiral S. H. Stringham, November 15, 1809; 6. Rear-Admiral S. L. Brees, December 17, 1809; 7. Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, September 1, 1811; 8. Rear-Admiral John D. Sloat, February 12, 1800; 9. Rear-Admiral Wm. Mervine, January 16, 1809; 10. Rear-Admiral Thomas Crabbe, Nov. 14, 1809; 11. Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, June 18, 1812; 12. Rear-Admiral C. K. Stribling, June 18, 1812; 13. Rear-Admiral J. B. Montgomery, June 11, 1812; 14. Rear-Admiral Joshua R. Sands, June 18, 1812; 15. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, June 18, 1812; 16. Commodore William K. Latimer, September 1, 1811; 17. Commodore Joseph R. Jarvis, June 13, 1812; 18. Commodore William C. Nicholson, June 18, 1812; 19. Commodore Joseph B. Hull, November 9, 1813; 20. Commodore William H. Gardner, December 9, 1814; 21. Commodore Fred. Engle, December 6, 1814; 22. Commodore John Rudd, November 30, 1814; 23. Commodore John Marston, April 15, 1813; 24. Commodore Henry A. Adams, March 15, 1814; 25. Captain Lawrence Kearny, July 24, 1807; 26. Captain Charles S. McCawley, January 16, 1809; 27. Captain John H. Aulick, November 16, 1809; 28. Captain James Armstrong, November 15, 1809; 29. Captain William Inman, January 1, 1812; 30. Captain John S. Chauncey, January 1, 1812; 31. Captain Robert Ritchie, February 1, 1814; 32. Captain William D. Salter, November 15, 1809; 33. Captain Charles Boardman, June 9, 1811; 34. Captain William Jaxson, Sep-



tember 1, 1811; 35. Captain John H. Graham, June 18, 1812; 36. Captain Stephen Champlin, May 22, 1812; 37. Captain John J. Young, January 1, 1812; 38. Commander Edward W. Carpenter, July 10, 1813; 39. Commander Henry Bruce, November 9, 1813; 40. Lieutenant Frank Ellery, January 1, 1812; 41. Master Francis Malaby, September 22, 1812; 42. Surgeon Charles Chase, December 10, 1814; 43. Paymaster Joseph Wilson, July 24, 1813.

All the foregoing are on the Retired List, save Admiral Farragut and Rear-Admiral Goldsborough. Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart and Captain Stephen Champlin are the only survivors who commanded vessels during the War of 1812-14. Stewart commanded the frigate *Constitution* in her action with the *Cyane* and *Levant*, and Champlin the schooner *Scorpion* at the battle of Lake Erie.

In 1852 there were only fifty-four line officers of the War of 1812 and 1814 borne upon the Register, while now, after a lapse of fifteen years, there are forty-one.

P.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE APRIL 1, 1867.

APRIL 1.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Major T. T. Brand, U. S. A., (retired,) for five days. Second Lieutenant Argalus G. Hennessey, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, for thirty days, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Smith, Arkansas. The leave of absence heretofore granted Brevet Colonel James F. Wade, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby extended thirty days.

Captain Henry P. Wade, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, will return to Tennessee, and, having closed his business, is authorized to delay reporting to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for thirty days.

Second Lieutenant Asa B. Gardner, Ninth U. S. Infantry, will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, New York City, for duty.

Permission to delay fifteen days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Daniel Hart, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Wilmington, N. C.

Captain A. E. Hooker, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment, at New Orleans, La.

At his own request, Brevet Major-General John C. Robinson, Colonel Forty-third U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), is hereby relieved from duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the State of North Carolina, and as Military Commander District of North Carolina, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the Lakes. Permission to delay en route for three months is hereby granted him.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to duty.

On the arrival of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, in New Mexico, Brevet Major John Brooke, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty in the District of New Mexico, and report in person to the Surgeon-General for assignment to duty.

Second Lieutenant L. P. Derby, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board.

The telegraphic order of March 30, 1867, from this office, granting Captain J. V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster, permission to proceed, via New York City, in complying with Special Orders No. 147, March 23, 1867, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

APRIL 2.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Brigadier-General M. D. Hardin, Major Forty-third U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), for one year, to date from June 1, 1867. Permission to go beyond sea is granted by the Secretary of War. Brevet Colonel Charles Ewing, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, until June 30, 1867. Captain Theodore Schwan, Tenth U. S. Infantry, for six months. Permission to go beyond sea is granted by the Secretary of War. Second Lieutenant Walter F. Halleck, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, for two months.

Paragraph 2, of Special Orders No. 153, March 29, 1867, from this office, granting Second Lieutenant James F. Hill, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, permission to delay fifteen days, at the expiration of which to report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Austin, Texas, is hereby revoked.

The telegraphic order of the 1st inst., from this office, granting Second Lieutenant James F. Hill, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, permission to delay twenty days, and directing him at the expiration of that time to join his regiment at Austin, Texas, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 1st inst., from this office, revoking the order directing Second Lieutenant James H. Rice, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), to report for duty to the commanding officer of Newport Barracks, Ky., is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 1st inst., from this office, revoking the order directing Major John R. Lewis, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), to join his regiment in Washington, D. C., is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 1st inst., from this office, granting Captain Hamilton Lieber, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, permission to delay complying with Special Orders No. 153, March 26, 1867, from this office, until May 1, 1867, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 147, March 23, 1867, from this office, as directed him to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty, is hereby granted Captain S. B. Lauffer, Assistant Quartermaster, for five days.

APRIL 3.—Brevet Major S. C. Green, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, will report for duty to Brevet Major-General

Pope, Commanding Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Brevet Major-General G. W. Getty, Colonel Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, will report to the Commanding General Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

The permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days granted Second Lieutenant D. G. Swain, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 125, March 12, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

The telegraphic order of the 2d inst., from this office, granting Second Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, permission to delay twenty days, on the expiration of which he would report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Philip Kearny, Dakota Territory, is hereby confirmed.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major-General Alfred Pleasanton, Major Second U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 502, October 9, 1866, from this office, is hereby further extended six months from the 15th proximo.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Schaute, Second U. S. Cavalry, will proceed at once to the station of his company, Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain Verplanck Van Antwerp, Military Storekeeper Quartermaster's Department, will report to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty at San Antonio, Texas.

First Lieutenant J. C. De Gress, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed at once to New Orleans, La., and report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Gulf, without awaiting the expiration of the permission to delay starting to join his regiment granted him in Special Orders No. 128, March 13, 1867, from this office.

First Lieutenant W. A. Cameron, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is hereby assigned to Company B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and will proceed, without delay, to join his company at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, will report at once to the Commanding General Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty with Brevet Major-General Geo. W. Getty, Colonel Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

APRIL 4.—Permission to delay until the 6th instant is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Bucklin, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Nashville, Tenn.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Captain W. M. Taylor, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The telegraphic order of the 1st instant, from this office, directing First Lieutenant John H. Coster, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, to repair to San Francisco, Cal., by the steamer of the 11th instant, and report to Brevet Major-General McDowell, Commanding Department of California, for duty on his staff, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 3d instant, from this office, granting Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry, Captain First U. S. Artillery, leave of absence for sixty days on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Major-General Eugene A. Carr, Major Fifth U. S. Cavalry, will repair to this city and report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for twenty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Daniel Hitchcock, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

APRIL 5.—The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 45, March 14, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, is hereby extended ten days.

Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Morgan, Major Fourth U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the recruiting funds and property for which he is responsible to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, and report to the Commanding General Department of the East, for assignment to the command of Fort Delaware, Del.

The telegraphic order of the 4th instant, from this office, directing Colonel John E. Smith, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, to proceed at once to join his regiment in the Department of the Platte, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 4th instant, from this office, granting Chaplain George W. Pepper, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, is hereby confirmed.

On the expiration of his present leave of absence, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Michie, Corps of Engineers, will report to the Superintendent U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for assignment to duty.

Upon arrival of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Michie, Corps of Engineers, at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Brevet Major William J. Twining, Corps of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at that place, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota, for duty.

First Lieutenant R. W. Petrikin, Corps of engineers, is hereby relieved from duty with Brevet Major-General Godfrey Weitzel, Corps of Engineers, and will report for duty to the Commanding General Department of the Platte.

#### NINTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a list of the officers and stations of companies of the Ninth Infantry. Headquarters Camp Reynolds, Angel Island, Cal.:

Colonel John H. King, Brevet Major-General, commanding regiment and recruiting depot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Townsend, Brevet Brigadier-General, on leave of absence.

Majors—Andrew W. Bowman, detached service, commanding District of Humboldt and post of Camp Gaston, Cal.; Oscar A. Mack, Brevet Colonel, detached service, Soldiers' Home (treasurer).

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Leonard Hay, at Regimental Headquarters, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of Post.

Second Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Alfred Morton, detached service, Drum Barracks, Cal., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

Company A, Camp Wright, Cal.—Captain William H. Jordan, commanding company and post; First Lieutenant Timothy Connelly, in charge of Regular Recruiting Rendezvous, San Francisco; Second Lieutenant Morris C. Foot, on duty with recruits at Angel Island, Cal.

Company B, Camp Independence, Cal.—Captain John D. Devin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding company and post; First Lieutenant, vacant. Second Lieutenant John D. Blaker, en route to join company.

Company C, Camp Bidwell, Cal.—Captain Samuel Munson, commanding company and post; First Lieutenant Michael J. Fitzgerald, detached service, Fort Crook, Cal., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of Post; Second Lieutenant Gilbert C. Smith, detached service, Tucson, A. T., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

Company D, Eldorado Canon, Arizona Territory.—Captain Philip A. Owen, on General Recruiting Service; First Lieutenant Charles H. Shepard, detached service, Governor's Island, New York Harbor; Second Lieutenant James R. Hardenbergh, with company, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of Post.

Company E, Camp Gaston, Cal.—Captain Edwin Pollock, on leave of absence; First Lieutenant John H. Hardie, commanding company, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of Post; Second Lieutenant, vacant.

Company F, Fort Churchill, Nevada.—Captain Charles O. Wood, Brevet Major, commanding company and post, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of Post; First Lieutenant Samuel G. Penney, with company; Second Lieutenant Charles P. Eagan, en route to join company.

Company G, Camp Lincoln, Cal.—Captain William R. Appleton, commanding company and post, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of Post; First Lieutenant James M. Broom, detached service, Camp Gaston, Cal., commanding Company K; Second Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, detached service, General Butterfield's staff.

Company H, Camp McGarry, Nevada.—Captain Frederick Mears, Brevet Major, commanding company; First Lieutenant, vacant; Second Lieutenant George F. Foot, with company.

Company I, Camp Ruby, Nevada.—Captain John E. Yard, detached service, Eldorado Canon, A. T., commanding Company D and post; First Lieutenant George W. Walker, on General Recruiting Service; Second Lieutenant John F. Trout, commanding company and post, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of Post.

Company K, Camp Gaston, Cal.—Captain Campbell D. Emory, Brevet Major, detached service, General Meade's staff; First Lieutenant George R. Griffith, detached service, Camp Wright, Cal., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of Post; Second Lieutenant, vacant.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, April 8, 1867.

General Orders No. 32.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General, or received at this office during the week ending April 6, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed), D. H. RUCKES,  
Acting Quartermaster-General.

After transferring all public property and funds for which he may be accountable at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, to Lieutenant A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third Infantry, Captain Theodore J. Eckerson will repair to Fort Vancouver, W. T., and there await further orders from these Headquarters. S. O. No. 6, Department of the Columbia, February 12, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, having been directed in Special Orders No. 79, current series, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, to report to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty, will upon his arrival proceed to Galveston, Texas, and relieve Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster of that District.

Upon being relieved Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ransom will proceed without delay to St. Augustine, Florida, and relieve Captain H. J. Farnsworth, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, of his duties as Chief Quartermaster District of Florida.

Captain Farnsworth will then repair to New Orleans, La., and report in person to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department. S. O. No. 45, Department of the Gulf, February 26, 1867.

In compliance with telegraphic orders, received from Major-General Howard, U. S. Army commissioner, the office of the Assistant Commissioner of this State, is removed to Macon, Ga.

Captain and Brevet Major C. T. Watson, Acting Quartermaster Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster, will proceed to that place, and continue the duties to which he has been assigned. General Orders No. 1, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, office Assistant Commissioner State of Georgia, Savannah, Ga., March 8, 1867.

The following named officers are announced as comprising the staff of the Major-General commanding, to date from March 19, 1867: Quartermaster's Department, Brevet Brigadier-General C. G. Sawtelle, Major and Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster. G. O. No. 4, Fifth Military District March 26, 1867.

The telegraphic order of March 30, 1867, from this office, granting Captain J. V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster, permission to proceed via New York City, in complying with Special Orders No. 147, March 23, 1867, from this office, is hereby confirmed. S. O. No. 161, A. G. O. April 1, 1867.

The telegraphic order of the 1st instant, from this office, granting Captain Hamilton Lieber, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, permission to delay complying with Special Orders No. 153, March 26, 1867, from this office, until May 1, 1867, is hereby confirmed. S. O. No. 164, A. G. O. April 2, 1867.



Permission to delay complying with so much of Paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 147, March 23, 1867, from this office, as directed him to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty, is hereby granted Captain S. B. Lauffer, Assistant Quartermaster, for five days. S. O. No. 164, A. G. O. April 2, 1867.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain Verplanck Van Antwerp, Military Storekeeper Quartermaster's Department, will report to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty at San Antonio, Texas. S. O. No. 166, A. G. O. April 3, 1867.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the Journal, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

PATMASTER S. S. Wood has been ordered to U. S. store-ship Relief.

PATMASTER W. G. Marcy has been ordered to proceed to Mare Island, Cal.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the *Monocacy*, at Point de Galle.

The *Saratoga* is to be fitted for a school ship for apprentices in the same manner in which the *Portsmouth* was fitted.

The supply steamer *Massachusetts* will sail from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 10th instant, for the Gulf Squadron.

Various rumors are afloat as to Captain Penrock's successor in the New York Navy-yard, but none of them can be relied upon.

The supply steamer *Memphis* arrived at the New York Navy-yard from Charleston and Savannah, to which places he had carried corn for the Southern Relief Association.

Advices have been received at the Navy Department of the arrival of the *Lackawanna*, at Honolulu, on the morning of February 9, forty-two days from Valparaiso. All well aboard.

The Austrian sloop-of-war *Dondodia*, Captain Nuta, left Vera Cruz on the 20th ult., bound for New York via Havana. Her officers will be properly received by the naval forces on their arrival at this station.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, on the 8th instant, extended a welcome to Captain John L. Worden, of the *Pennacola*, and tendered him the use of the chamber of the Board on such day as he might appoint for the reception of the citizens of that city.

The *Idaho* was offered for sale at auction at the New York yard on the 4th inst. The auctioneer was instructed to accept a bid lower than \$175,000, which no one present was willing to give for her. The *Idaho* was built by Mr. Paul S. Forbes, and is said to have cost the Government \$550,000.

The Commission who are to report upon the acceptance of League Island as a naval depot consists of Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, Commodore James Alden, J. E. Elgard, Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; Chief Engineer J. W. King, and Brevet Major-General Humphries, Chief Engineer U. S. Army.

The Marine General Court-martial, which has been in session at the Philadelphia Navy-yard for the trial of Major Field, U. S. M. C., has concluded the consideration of the case. The accused read his defence on last Friday. It is said that this document was devoted rather to harsh speaking of his brother officers than to an analysis of the evidence adduced.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER H. Erben, Jr., commanding the cutter *Heron*, informs the Navy Department under date of March 24, from Porto Grande, Cape de Verde Islands, of his arrival at that port on the above mentioned date, twenty-six days from New York. The passage for the first part was stormy. He experienced one heavy gale from the northeast, and a continuation of heavy seas during the passage. After coaling the ship he was to sail for Rio-de-Janeiro.

The *Monongahela* arrived at Fort Monroe on the 6th instant. She had been on a short cruise to the Southern coast, and had visited Wilmington, N. C., Beaufort, Port Royal, and Charleston, and having received supplies and coal from the Gosport Navy-yard, she was awaiting the arrival of Commodore Boggs in the *De Soto*, when she will sail for the West Indies to join the flagship *Susquehanna*, now cruising in those latitudes.

We are requested to state that the *Peoria* has not been condemned, as was erroneously reported last week, but that she is in excellent condition, and will sail from Hampton Roads for the West Indies in a few days. This vessel is officered as follows: Commander O. C. Badger, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander La Rue P. Adams, Executive Officer; Passed Assistant Surgeon, C. H. Giberson; First Assistant Engineer, J. Q. A. Purdy; Passed Assistant Paymaster, H. T. Wright; Acting Masters, William P. Randall, M. V. B. Haines; Acting Ensigns, A. D. Campbell, Wm. F. Hodgkinson, George W. Beverley; Second Assistant Engineers, Robert L. Webb, John W. Gardner, R. Schuyler Ross, E. T. Philippi; Mates, J. A. Belcher, John C. Howard, James Williams; Captain's Clerk, C. A. McGeorge.

NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.—The storeship *Relief* went into commission on the 11th inst. She will carry stores to some foreign station.

The officers and crew of the *Neckern* having been transferred to the *Massachusetts*, the latter vessel, under the command of Acting Master R. Y. Holley, sailed on the 11th inst. for the Coast and Gulf Squadron. She will take out a shaft of iron for the U. S. steamers *Vincennes*, *Chocoma* and *Yam*, and the following officers as passengers, to be attached to the Gulf Squadron: Acting Masters Stothard, James M. Williams, Acting Paymaster, A. H. Nelson; Acting Ensigns, A. McCleary, James McVey, Paul Boy-

den, J. Greenhalgh and George E. Thomas; Mate, G. W. Busell, and Third Assistant Engineer, Chas. F. Negle.

It is now pretty well understood that the following officers will be attached to the *Franklin*: Captain Pennock, Commander; Captain Le Roy, Fleet Captain; Surgeon Folts, Fleet Surgeon; J. O. Bradford, Fleet Paymaster; J. W. Moore, Fleet Engineer, also, Lieutenant-Commander E. E. Potter as Executive Officer, V. A. P. Cooke, Lieutenant-Commander.

The following is a list of the officers of the gunboat *Florida*, which has arrived at the Gosport Navy-yard from Cape Haytien, with dispatches for the Navy Department: Commander, Henry Rolando; Lieutenant-Commander, Alfred Hopkins; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, W. W. Crowninshield; Acting Masters, Wm. Hansom and R. B. Brown; Acting Ensign, J. O. Koehler; Paymaster, C. S. Chenery; Past Assistant Surgeon, L. W. Shaw; Acting Passed Assistant Engineer, Charles Cranston; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, W. F. Warburton, John Moir, R. B. Swift, H. H. Arthur; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, S. G. Hart, P. White, Jr.; Mates—A. B. Langworthy, W. H. Drink, E. T. Dexter; Captain's Clerk, W. W. Griffin; Paymaster's Clerk, G. E. Wilson.

The following dispatch has been received from the Surgeon of the *Jamestown*, dated Panama, March 21, 1867: Twenty-three indisputable cases of yellow fever have occurred; fifteen have terminated fatally; two have been discharged to duty; one sent home, and five are now on the list. Two of these are critical—one, however, I regard this morning as out of danger, and the other I believe will recover. Of the remaining, one is an unusual case of relapse, but is progressing favorably; two, convalescent. One of these had profuse black vomit; hemorrhage from tongue and gums, delirium and hicough prolonged for nearly two days, while I was hourly expecting his death. The other previous to seizure with yellow fever had been on the list one hundred days, and was greatly emaciated and debilitated from successions of fever, chronic rheumatism and calculus. Yellow fever is prevailing in Panama, though the fact is attempted to be concealed. I believe there is none at Aspinwall, nor aboard the numerous vessels in this bay. We have rain about every fourth day. For the first twenty days of this month the mean temperature, Fah., has been—at 6 A. M., seventy-six degrees eight minutes; meridian, eighty-one degrees eight minutes; 6 P. M., eighty-one degrees eight minutes; midnight, seventy-eight degrees seven minutes; daily average, eighty degrees nine minutes. Very shortly after my arrival I advised Lieutenant-Commander McDougal that the fever was epidemic; that there was no hope of its disappearance in this locality while material remained for it to work upon, and recommended the departure of the ship "at the earliest possible moment for a cold climate. The ship was ordered North on the 14th March.

The Light-house Board has issued the following notices to mariners:

Channel Islands—Harbor Lights at St. Peter-port, Guernsey.—Official information has been received at this office that, from the 1st day of March, 1867, a new harbor light would be exhibited at the southern entrance of the outer harbor, on the eastern extremity of the Castle breakwater, St. Peter-port. The light will be a fixed white light, elevated forty-six feet above the high-water level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of nine miles. It shows as a bright light bearing from north, round by east, to south, and as a dim light, landward, from south, round by west, to north. The illuminating apparatus is by a lens of the third order. The light is 203 yards from Castle Cornet, and from it, St. Martin's point bears S. W. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S., distant two miles; Vale Castle bears N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N., nearly two miles; Windmill on Sark bears S. E. by E., six and a half miles; Old Harbor light bears N. W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., four cables; Lower Heads buoy bears S. E. by S., two and a quarter miles; Breton bears E. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N., one and three-quarter miles. Also, that, from the 1st day of March, 1867, the old light at the entrance of the inner harbor would be colored red. [All bearings are magnetic. Variation 21 deg. 20 min. westerly in 1867.]

EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

SPECIAL Orders No. 60.—Brevet Major H. E. Stansbury, Captain Twenty-eighth Infantry, will close his rendezvous at St. Paul, Minn., and proceed to Davenport, Iowa, and open a rendezvous at that place.

Second Lieutenant R. S. Oliver, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, will report to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for duty to accompany a detachment of recruits which leaves the depot for California on the 1st proximo.

Brevet Major-General S. S. Carroll, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, recruiting officer at New Haven, Conn., will, upon being relieved by Brevet Major J. H. Butler, join his regiment at Petersburg, Va.

A leave of absence for seven days is hereby granted Brevet Major T. K. Gibbs, First Lieutenant U. S. Artillery.

In compliance with paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 152, Headquarters of the Army, the commanding officer at Fort Columbus will forward eighty-five recruits for Companies I and K, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; seventy-one recruits for companies I and K, Thirty-first Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Special Orders No. 61.—Lieutenant J. T. Foster, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, will report to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, for duty to accompany a detachment of recruits which sails for California on the 1st proximo.

Lieutenant Chamberlain, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, will report to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for duty to accompany a detachment of recruits to California.

Brevet Captain Schindel, First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, recruiting officer at Baltimore, will turn over his office property, etc., to Major H. W. Wharton. Having completed this duty, Captain Schindel will report to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, for duty at the depot

BREVET Major General Schofield, commanding the First Military District, State of Virginia, has appointed a Board of officers to consist of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, Jr., Captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major C. R. Layton, Captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major D. M. Vance, Captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Captain Garrick Mallory, Forty-third U. S. Infantry; Captain J. A. Bates, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, to select and recommend to the Commanding General

for appointment persons to form Boards of Registration throughout his district, as required by the act of March 23, 1867. The General directs that these Boards must be composed of men who not only are now but always have been loyal to the Government of the United States; men of high character and sound, impartial judgment, and, as far as possible, men who have the confidence of all classes of citizens.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REASONS FOR NAVAL BOARD OF SURVEY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—If reasons are wanted for the establishment of a "Board of Survey" in the Navy, I beg leave to state the following facts:

A short time since, the officer in command of the Washington Navy-yard discovered that the steam-sloop *Richmond* was being altered in a way that would seriously affect her efficiency, but he could not ascertain by whose authority it was being done. He accordingly reported the circumstances to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

Some of the alterations amounted to bringing the coal-bunkers up on the berth-deck, which already afforded insufficient room to berth her crew. Five or six air-ports were sacrificed to make room for coal to supply Isherwood's large boilers lately put into the *Richmond*. This, to say nothing of the health of the vessel, would have made the ship roll worse than she ever did before. All this, however, has little to do with the matter. The question was: On whom devolved the responsibility of making these radical changes in the Steam and Construction Departments? When the affair was brought to the notice of the Secretary of the Navy, he promptly ordered a Board of officers, consisting of the heads of the bureaus, the majority of whom very properly condemned the whole course of the Constructor and Chief Engineer. This, however, did not save the Government the money and folly expended on the *Richmond*. The damage was done, and had to be undone at another expense, and, after all, there was no responsibility.

No one in the Navy pretends to blame the Honorable Secretary for such matters as the above. It is the fault of the law in not providing him with the proper officers, on whom should rest this particular responsibility.

The Secretary of the Navy is the political, financial and general administrative head of the Navy, and cannot be expected to go into details of ship-building or steam engineering. The bureaus, so far as they go, relieve him of a vast amount of labor and responsibility, but each chief of bureau is only responsible for his own department, where his duties are particularly defined.

It would be impracticable to form Boards of survey from the bureau officers and arrive at just conclusions, for the men who would sit upon the Boards would be interested persons, and besides, there would be such a pulling and hauling and such a want of harmony among the members so composed, that the Secretary of the Navy would think himself in Pandemonium!

With a Board of survey the responsibility is fixed by law. Men of proper calibre and rank would be selected, for the Senate would approve of no other.

A Board of survey would act as an advisory Board to the Secretary of the Navy with regard to the general interests of the service. The position of its members will enable them to express enlarged views. There would also be a Board of officers the majority of whom would be looked to by the younger officers of the Navy to guard their interests and their honor.

These duties being general, the Board would not be tied down by specialties, but would be working for the general good, and it may be safely assumed that they would resist those encroachments in rank that are already odious, and are becoming more so by the aspirations (to outrank all creation) of those who have saddled the Navy with vessels and machinery not fit even to sell to the Japanese.

On the whole, there are so many things in favor of a Board of survey that the Navy unanimously demand it. There is no argument against it, and none will be attempted to be raised except by those who want no interference with their specialties. No one will be more benefited by such an arrangement than the Secretary of the Navy, who will thus have always at hand a Board of officers with whom he can consult concerning the general affairs of the service. There will no longer be any danger of spending millions of dollars (with doubtful results), and if it is done, there will be a Board to bear the responsibility.

NAVY.

MEDALS FOR THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—By a recent act of Congress a limited number of Navy officers were promoted for good conduct during the recent war. This promotion covered only a portion of the cases of officers who had been recommended for gallant conduct in action, and a considerable number who behaved in the most meritorious manner remain entirely unnoticed.

A few days since these officers were greeted by the sight of a list of brevets (well merited, by the way), bestowed upon the marine officers by the side of whom they fought, in some cases receiving the same commendation in the official reports. Now, when we know that two officers were in the same engagements, and hear that one has been rewarded and the other not, we naturally imagine that the former was the more distinguished for his good conduct. Simple justice seems, therefore, to dictate that something should be done for the neglected ones. I, therefore, beg leave to suggest to our friend, the Hon. Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, that the cheapest reward that could be offered, and the one that would probably be prized most highly, would be a medal, to be given under suitable regulations to all those (whether already promoted for not), who have merited it. The little bronze medal, such as is now given to enlisted men, would answer, or it might be made of silver, at a trifling cost, probably not more than a dollar a piece. I am sure that Congress would have no objection if their attention were called to it, as they have evinced such a liberal spirit in all such matters.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER.



## DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Through the courtesy of Major De Forrest and Lieutenant Merritt, of the Staff of Brevet Major-General Carleton, Commanding the District of New Mexico, I am enabled to furnish you the following roster of the General and Staff, and officers of the regiments serving in the District. The District, beside New Mexico, includes that part of Colorado lying south of the dividing ridge between the waters of the Arkansas and Platte Rivers, and as far east as Pueblo on the Arkansas, and the crossing of the Purgatoire by the Raton road to Fort Lyon; and Fort Bliss, Texas. Fort Garland, Colorado, is within the limits of the District:

GENERAL AND STAFF.—Brevet Major-General James H. Carleton, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Cavalry, Commanding District Santa Fe, New Mexico; Brevet Colonel Nelson H. Davis, Major, Inspector-General of Department Santa Fe, New Mexico; Brevet Colonel Herbert M. Enos, Captain, Quartermaster, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Captain Henry Inman, Quartermaster, Fort Union, New Mexico; Captain Charles McClure, C. S., Santa Fe, New Mexico; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Bell, Captain, C. S., under orders for States; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cooper McKee, Surgeon, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Brevet Major James F. Woods, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Sumner, New Mexico; Major Henry A. Du Bois, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Union, New Mexico; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David L. Huntington, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Marcy, New Mexico; Brevet Major John Brooks, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Sumner, Indian Hospital; Brevet Captain Michael Hillary, Assistant Surgeon, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert A. Kinzie, Major, Paymaster, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Major W. A. Rucker, Paymaster, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mowse Watts, Major, Additional Paymaster U. S. V., Santa Fe, Indian Hospital; Captain George T. Beall, Medical Storekeeper, Medical Department, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Captain William R. Shoemaker, Medical Storekeeper, Ordnance Department, Fort Union Arsenal.

## FIFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY.

Colonel Daniel Butterfield, Brevet Major-General, New York City; Lieutenant-Colonel George Sykes, Brevet Major-General, Fort Sumner, New Mexico (commanding); Major Thomas C. English, unknown; Major Elisha G. Marshall, Brevet Colonel, retired by Board; Regimental Quartermaster Robert McDonald, Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

COMPANY A.—Captain James S. Casey, Brevet Major, Fort Sumner, New Mexico; First Lieutenant Charles Porter, Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

COMPANY B.—First Lieutenant Hugh Johnson, Fort Bayard, New Mexico; Second Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

COMPANY C.—Captain Edmund Butler, Fort Wingate, New Mexico (commanding); First Lieutenant Nelson Thomason, Chicago, Illinois (recruiting service); Second Lieutenant Edwin T. Bridges, not joined.

COMPANY D.—Captain Henry B. Bristol, Brevet Major, Detroit, Mich. (recruiting service); First Lieutenant Charles A. Curtis, Brevet Captain, Fort Sumner, New Mexico; Second Lieutenant William J. Reed, Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

COMPANY E.—Captain Martin Mullins, Fort Bayard, New Mexico; First Lieutenant George McDermott, Assistant Commissary of Musters, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Second Lieutenant Quintin Campbell, Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

COMPANY F.—Captain Simon Snyder, Fort Garland, C. T.; First Lieutenant Samuel L. Barr, David's Island, New York Harbor; Second Lieutenant Edward P. Randall, Depot Commissary, Fort Union, New Mexico.

COMPANY G.—Captain Samuel Ovenshine, Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

COMPANY I.—Captain Henry C. Bankhead, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Union, New Mexico; First Lieutenant Charles Speed, Fort Union, New Mexico; Second Lieutenant Granville Lewis, Fort Union, New Mexico.

COMPANY K.—Captain David H. Brotherton, Brevet Major, Albuquerque, New Mexico (commanding); Second Lieutenant Ephraim Williams, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

## THIRD REGIMENT U. S. CAVALRY.

(For Roster see JOURNAL of March 2, 1867.)

## BATTALION NEW MEXICAN VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Carson, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort Garland, Colorado (commanding).

COMPANY A.—Captain Edward H. Bergmann, Camp Plummer, New Mexico (commanding); First Lieutenant Thomas Coghlan, Camp Plummer, New Mexico; Second Lieutenant Edward S. Merritt, special duty at District Headquarters.

COMPANY B.—Captain John Thompson, Fort Garland, Colorado Territory; First Lieutenant James W. Tanfield, Fort Garland, Colorado Territory; Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Smith, Fort Garland, C. T.

COMPANY C.—Captain Albert H. Pfeiffer, Fort Garland, Colorado Territory; First Lieutenant Thomas T. Bartlett, Fort Garland, Colorado Territory; Second Lieutenant Robert H. Whitley, Fort Garland, Colorado Territory.

COMPANY D.—Captain Donaciano Montoya, Fort Garland, C. T.; First Lieutenant Cyrus H. De Forrest, Assistant Acting Adjutant-General, District New Mexico; Second Lieutenant John Day, Fort Garland, Colorado Territory.

## ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT COLORED TROOPS (INFANTRY).

Colonel William R. Gerhart, Fort Craig, N. M., commanding; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Duncan, Fort Bayard, N. M., commanding; Major O. M. Knapp, Fort Bliss, Texas, commanding; First Lieutenant and Adjutant Natt S. Wheeler, Fort Craig, N. M.; Surgeon William T. Day, Fort Craig, N. M.

COMPANY A.—Captain Fred. Dame, Fort Craig, N. M.; Second Lieutenant Frank W. Robinson, Fort Craig, N. M.

COMPANY B.—First Lieutenant James M. Kerr, Fort Craig, N. M.; Second Lieutenant Carleton Seymour, Fort Craig, N. M.

COMPANY C.—Captain E. P. Horne, Fort McKee, N. M.; Second Lieutenant J. E. Stone, Fort McKee, N. M.

COMPANY D.—Captain Robert B. Foutts, Fort Cummings, N. M., commanding; First Lieutenant Joseph A. Corbett, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Second Lieutenant John Gaston, Fort Cummings, N. M.

COMPANY E.—First Lieutenant Isaac M. Fletcher, Fort Stanton, N. M.; Second Lieutenant James C. Kroesen, Fort Stanton, N. M.

COMPANY F.—Captain Lorenzo Day, Fort Bliss, Texas; Second Lieutenant James H. Story, Fort Bliss, Texas.

COMPANY G.—Second Lieutenant Amos U. Kepner, Fort Bliss, Texas.

COMPANY H.—Captain William L. Seran, Fort Bliss, Texas; First Lieutenant John W. Burnham, Fort Bliss, Texas.

COMPANY I.—Second Lieutenant Jacob A. Blackman, Fort Bayard, N. M.

COMPANY K.—Captain George W. Letterman, Fort Bascom, N. M.; First Lieutenant F. A. Jennings, Fort Bascom, N. M.

Companies A and B of the New Mexican battalion are cavalry, and C and D infantry.

It is expected that some time during the coming season the Thirty-eighth regiment U. S. Infantry (colored) will relieve the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth colored regiment, and that the latter will be marched to the States for muster out. The regiment was raised in Kentucky. The aggregate number of officers and men at present on duty in the district is 2,891. H. R. W.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 7, 1867.

## VOLUNTEER AND REGULAR BREVETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Your issue of the 16th inst. contains an article on "Volunteer and Regular Brevets," which would hardly reflect credit on a school boy. The author is unknown to me, but that it is the precocious effort of an inexperienced fledgling just from that fold is unmistakably evident. He after, but too apparent insufficient examination into a matter not yet definitely understood, in the first part of the first paragraph, makes an assertion not true, i. e., "that Volunteer Brevets are being transferred to the Regular Army," and from this he flies off in a tangent, losing himself in an ecstasy of excitement.

Opportunity to secure rapid, actual, and brevet promotion was bestowed on all, and those who did not embrace it were officers and civilians who did not "face the music." No child in the primary department of any Blind Institute would be rash enough to say otherwise. If certain officers did not receive brevet promotions as rapidly as certain others, it was because they were with commands where the casualties were neither so frequent nor so great. If an officer has the opportunity and does distinguish himself, he should certainly receive the deserts his conduct merits. In paragraph second, "M" asserts that "when the active operations of the recent civil war ceased, Volunteers mustered out of service received brevet rank to almost any grade asked for by themselves and friends." This statement, the censurable effervescence of a jealous spirit, envious of deserving others and conscious of self-lacking, is not sustained by facts. All officers, both Regular and Volunteer, who have *brevets*, can also show either ugly wounds, or long-continued faithful service through trying times as their titles to them, and, since some of these, both those of the Army prior to the war, and a few of those from civil life, have re-enlisted, the profession, accepting decreased rank to that held with credit during the Rebellion, as a mark of their merit, and to distinguish them from such as have seen no service, such as "M" and his ilk, it would certainly be but justice to give them their Volunteer brevet rank. But Congress does not propose to do this, annoying "M" with the "array of high grade brevets," which he thinks "it will be ridiculous to contemplate," (since he will not be among them) when the new register appears. The bill to which he refers, simply confers on all officers from the Volunteers in the Army, the brevet of their actual Volunteer rank, and those will be the "more distinguished" by this rank who have now the better title as they will have the higher brevets, no matter whether they were "educated to military pursuits" in practical or theoretical schools, or both, without a doubt "such as have seen many years of hard service," have won the "higher brevets" and on such they have been or will be conferred, that people may know them from those who have seen a few months of soft service. By those who are uninfluenced by the "green-eyed monster" this distinction is esteemed only a grant of their just deserts to those officers of the Army, and of Volunteers, who, having the salvation of the country at heart, when the Rebellion was in its incipency, sought with all their powers to crush it, nor ceased till their efforts culminated in success. It may be "ridiculous to contemplate" such acknowledgments of merit, but a new school of logic is necessary to make it apparent to other eyes than those of "M."

It is certainly too bad that he did not graduate in time to reap the harvest that has so essentially benefited others; had he, Grant and Sherman would undoubtedly have been "cast in the shade," and "M" would "shine alone, the bright particular star." The country has to regret the loss it sustains from his being "behind the times."

Since he has made the issue, perhaps it will be apropos to carry the discussion beyond the field in which he has so ridiculously appeared, and call attention to a subject legitimately invoked by the "justice" his plea has profaned.

Scores of ex-Volunteer officers, some of the Army before the war, some from civil life, have recently re-enlisted in the service. They won promotion through scores of battles, and many had previously graduated at institutions of learning of a high order of excellence. They have passed satisfactory examinations before competent Boards, appointed from among the oldest and most thorough officers, and have accepted positions as subalterns. Last June's graduates will rank these veterans, unless their appointments are dated back, which, in "justice," they should be, and, to coincide with those on which they accepted Volun-

teer commissions to the same grade, deducting only the period they were out of the service; this should apply alike to officers who went from the Army to the Volunteers, and returned with decreased rank, and to civilians who were in service during the war. All should stand on their own merits, to be determined by length of service, and no officer having the tuition of the late war as his school should be ranked by those appointed later and who do not have it.

J. W. H.

## REVISION OF THE CODE OF MILITARY LAWS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—It is perhaps not generally known to the Military Committees of Congress that rights and powers inherent in general courts-martial by virtue of acts of Congress are abridged by the provisions of General Orders No. 4, current series, from the War Department. The order in question is amendatory of a paragraph in Regulations which enunciates the legal punishments for soldiers by sentence of general court-martial. I extract from it the following:

"Periods of confinement, except in aggravated cases, shall not exceed six months; and in repeated cases of desertion shall not exceed one year."

"Ball and chain shall not be used as a punishment."

Twenty-six of the Articles of War prescribe that the punishments for soldiers for the crimes which they relate shall be discretionary with the court; the design of those who framed them was evidently to place the award of punishments in the hands of not less than five men, and not leave it to the judgment of one, even though that one be the Hon. Secretary of War. Whether this design was a good one or not, it is needless to discuss; adhesion to law is the basis of discipline in the Army as in other communities.

The main cause, Mr. Editor, of any laxity of discipline which exists in our service is the very lenient nature of punishments inflicted for crime. I have on my table an order from Department Headquarters, in which a sentence imposed for the offence of striking a non-commissioned officer while in the discharge of duty, and which consisted of one year's confinement, with stoppage of pay, is commuted to six months' confinement in the guard-house, "the sentence awarded being deemed unusually severe." Why, sir, in the Prussian service, a soldier convicted of this offence would be sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress at hard labor, and in time of war to death; no application for pardon would be considered by the King until the offender had suffered ten years' confinement.

I hope the day is not far distant when a thorough revision of our present system of military laws will be attempted by Congress, and when it is undertaken, I hope the aid and advice of experienced officers of the service will be called in. Sentences should never be entirely discretionary with courts-martial; the maximum and minimum punishments should be defined by law; the mitigating power of Department commander, except in time of war, should be restricted within the bounds of the law, and commutation of sentences below the minimum, and their remission, should in times of peace rest with the President alone. S. R. H.

March 18, 1867.

## ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In answer to a letter dated 16th March, in your journal, in which the writer states "that there is a branch of the Army which has been overlooked by our legislators," etc., I beg to state that I do not consider acting assistant surgeons constitute a branch of the Army any more than quartermasters' clerks, etc. They may be looked upon very much in the same light, as they are paid a monthly salary and are really employees. They did not, as he states, "form during the war by far the greatest proportion of the medical corps, and count among their members many of the most distinguished physicians of the country." But the Volunteers did, as our correspondent may see by referring to an Army list. Distinguished men could not leave their practices; some physicians went and returned soon to New York heartily disgusted, after a good snubbing both from the Regulars and Volunteers. He then states, "many no doubt have passed very satisfactorily before the Board now assembled to pass candidates for the Regular Army." I don't think two dozen have as yet been found qualified out of all the candidates who have presented themselves since last September, and this speaks very highly, in my estimation, for the status of the examination, and very badly for the present state of medical education in our country. I know of none who have had the courage to present themselves; perhaps, the fact of colonels of Volunteers being rejected frightened them (as these gentlemen had previously passed a five days' examination before the Volunteer Board in Washington). I hold that their position is their own seeking. If men are such idiots as to enter such a badly paid and overstocked profession, naturally disappointed and failure will come. "The supply exceeds the demand." I have no doubt the very able and meritorious services of these gentlemen have, as he states, being duly reported, as well as other circumstances connected with them (including the trouble they are constantly giving the Regular officers under whose orders they serve, and who have no power over them to command respect or obedience, in consequence of their being able to throw up their contracts at any moment they please). I grant there may be many deserving and talented men so employed; it has not, however, been my good fortune to have met any. If, however, these suffering men wish their position improved, Congress might pass a law to make them dressers and clinical assistants, with the rank of second lieutenants, after a preliminary general and a simple medical examination, until they could fit themselves to gain the position of "Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army," to which they could then be appointed as vacancies occurred. This was in a measure done in the English army during the Crimean war, but with this difference, "the candidates passed the same examination for their acting appointments as the assistant surgeons, and subsequently on being confirmed as regular



assistant surgeons had no further examination to undergo" but were appointed as vacancies occurred to the regular army. Professionally, therefore, it will be seen, they were the equals of the regular assistant surgeons and held the same military rank, being also duly registered in the Army list, and of course no fault could justly be found. But, I am afraid, if our correspondent's views were carried out, a well-deserved cause of complaint would hold and a general dissatisfaction would occur throughout our Regular medical staff.

I think they ought to be satisfied—they receive nearly as much pay and allowances now as we do, and wear our straps, which non-commissioned officers are not entitled to.

ASSISTANT SURGEON U. S. A.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BANDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In the several communications and editorials lately published in your journal relative to bands, it appears that the chief argument for their continuance has been entirely overlooked. It is to be presumed, and indeed it is generally taken for granted that Congress has acted in this matter from a regard to economy; but, on due consideration, it will be found that this plea should have produced directly the opposite result. For, in the British service, both military and naval (and I believe in the French also), a long series of careful observations were taken, more than twenty years ago, to determine the sanitary effects of maintaining a band at the different garrisons and on board the men-of-war; and it was clearly shown that, under precisely similar circumstances, the amount of sickness was wonderfully affected by the presence or absence of a band. The exact statistics of this inquiry are not within my reach just now; but the figures show most plainly that the saving in medicines alone will more than pay for the cost of maintaining bands at military posts and on shipboard—and when the consequent increase of efficiency both in numbers and drill, is also taken into account, the economical aspect of the question is settled in a very remarkable manner. It is hardly necessary for us to travel over the same ground of experiment to establish this fact afresh; and if the exact results are required, to convince Congress of its truth, some bureau in Washington might readily obtain them from abroad. I would, therefore, suggest that the plea of health, efficiency and economy should be urged on the Government, with a view to correct the late unwise legislation, rather than the comfort and pleasures to be derived from listening to music, in some out-of-the-way place, where other sources of amusement are not easily to be obtained.

PLEUTZ.

April 1, 1867.

ARMY PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In a recent issue of the New York Tribune an article appears purporting to show the pay of the officers of the Army of the United States. It exhibits the pay of a class of Army officers only; the bulk receive a very different and much inferior compensation. With the pay, as shown in the Tribune, an officer—take a captain—is enabled to live most comfortably in Washington, New York, or Philadelphia. In Washington, with the pay that is exhibited in the Tribune, he rents an entire house, has his carriage, and his family live with him. You will find his house tastefully and, in many cases, elegantly furnished, and will learn that madam has her regular reception day as well as the wives of Cabinet ministers.

How fares it with an officer on duty with his regiment? A lieutenant-colonel stationed on the Plains, serving with his command, living in a rude habitation, separated from his wife and children, performing his arduous duties with zeal and alacrity, receives less pay than a second lieutenant on staff duty at Washington, or some other large city.

The pay of an officer serving on the staff is nearly double that of an officer of the same grade who serves with troops. In the Navy an officer on light duty or on shore receives most justly inferior pay to him who is at sea, subject to dangers and vicissitudes of all kinds. In the Army, at present, an entirely opposite state of things exists. Here the light duty pays the best; an exemption from drills, marches, and Indian fighting carries with it increased compensation.

Every one will acknowledge that it is an incentive for every officer to forsake his regiment or company and go on detached service.

The article in the Tribune is unjust and unfair to the Army generally, and if such a schedule was submitted to the Thirty-ninth Congress as the pay of the entire Army, those honorable gentlemen were most grossly deceived and misled, and it is even a matter of surprise that they acceded to the increase of 33 1-3 per cent. on the pay proper under such circumstances.

ONE OF THE LINE.

MARTIAL LAW NEEDED IN TEXAS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In reading your editorial in your edition of March 9, 1867, I cannot help attempting to add to your argument that there is little or no law in the States lately in Rebellion. The fact is brought forcibly before all Union people here by the murder of two soldiers of the command at this post a few days ago. Going a short distance from town they were brutally murdered for no other reason than that they were soldiers of the United States, and alone and unprotected. Their murderers have so far escaped solely through the protection and shelter afforded them by the people of the country. I have been over a large part of Texas, and find that the same state exists almost everywhere. No officer or soldier can travel alone without being insulted, beaten or murdered, and I believe that the general feeling is, that unless Texas is under martial law and all offenders severely punished, there will be no security for life and property.

B.

HEMPSTEAD, TEXAS, March 21, 1867.

UNTIL proper facilities can be procured at Columbus, South Carolina, the Headquarters of the Second Military District (North Carolina, and South Carolina), have been temporarily established at Charleston, South Carolina.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

A LETTER for Captain A. J. McDonald has been received at this office.

CAPTAIN S. N. Clark, of the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington, has been confirmed as Brevet Major.

LEAVE of absence for ten days has been granted Captain Chambers McKibben, Jr., Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

CAPTAIN Verplanck Van Antwerp, Military Storekeeper U. S. Army, has been ordered to duty at San Antonio, Texas.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted Captain Henry Johnson, Medical Storekeeper.

LEAVE of absence for eighteen days, commencing on the 6th instant, has been granted to First Lieutenant A. E. Clarke, Third U. S. Artillery.

BREVE Major F. H. Parker, Captain U. S. Ordnance Corps, has been announced on the staff of Major-General Sickles, commanding Second Military District, as Chief Ordnance Officer.

A LETTER has been received at this office addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Hincks, Fortieth regiment U. S. Infantry, which we will forward if Colonel Hincks will send us his address.

IN addition to his present duties, Colonel Nelson A. Miles, Fourth U. S. Infantry, will perform the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of North Carolina.

THE leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General Robert G. Wood, Surgeon U. S. Army, in Orders No. 74, dated Headquarters Fort Adams, April 6, 1867, has been extended seven days.

FIRST Lieutenant A. E. Niles, Forty-second U. S. Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to join his regiment at Hart's Island, New York Harbor.

SURGEON J. W. Mintzer, U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi, relieving Assistant Surgeon S. H. Horner, Brevet Major U. S. Army.

BREVE Major-General William F. Barry, Colonel Second Artillery, commanding northern frontier, has been ordered to inspect the troops within his command, on the completion of which he will return to Buffalo, N. Y.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, March 16, 1867, and of which Captain R. S. La Mott, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Hancock on the 23d ult.

SO much of Special Orders No. 167, paragraph 13, April 4, 1867, from the Adjutant-General's Office, as honorably discharged Brevet Colonel E. D. Niles, Major Eleventh regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is amended to read A. E. Niles.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Jacksboro, Texas, and of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew W. Evans, Captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Sheridan on the 28th ultimo.

SECOND Lieutenant Charles Garretson, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Depot Quartermaster, Galveston, Texas, has been ordered to proceed to Houston, Texas, on public business, upon the completion of which he will return to his proper station.

FIRST Lieutenant Clinton J. Powers, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, from absence on sick leave, has been ordered to proceed to Camp Verde, Texas, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

FIRST Lieutenant George Baldy, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General, District of Louisiana, in addition to his duties as such, has been appointed Post Treasurer of the Post of New Orleans, La.

SECOND Lieutenant Charles Hay, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry (recently appointed), has been ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Fort Kearny, Nebraska, after the expiration of fifteen days' permission to delay.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel James Gillette, late Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Volunteers, has been appointed a Captain in the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, and has passed a satisfactory examination before the Board now sitting in New York City.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., February 22, 1867, and of which Brevet Major-General C. Grover, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, was President, was dissolved by General Hancock on the 22d ult.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Fort Monroe, Va., Wednesday, December 12, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. Hays, Major Fifth U. S. Artillery, was President, was dissolved by Brevet Major-General Schofield on the 12th ult.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. L. Buffington, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters District of Louisiana for assignment to duty, has been ordered to proceed, without delay, to Jefferson, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

THE following-named officers have appeared before the Examining Board, in session at Washington, D. C., for examination for the cavalry arm of the service since last report: Second Lieutenants Patrick Cusick, Ninth regiment, and Richard B. Pratt, Tenth regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. M. Taggard, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C., in place of Major Samuel Dana, late of the Seventeenth Infantry, now Paymaster U. S. Army.

THE telegraphic order of the 1st inst., from the Headquarters of the Army, revoking the order directing Second Lieutenant James H. Rice, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry

(V. R. C.), to report for duty to the commanding officer of Newport Barracks, Ky., has been confirmed.

THE telegraphic order of the 1st instant, from the Headquarters of the Army, revoking the order directing Major John R. Lewis, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), to join his regiment in Washington, D. C., has been confirmed.

IN connection with his present duties, First Lieutenant John W. Eckles, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Regimental Quartermaster, has been appointed Acting Commissary of Subsistence at San Antonio, Texas, relieving Captain William Webb, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

BREVE Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, Major and Acting Quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, under the requirements of Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 45, current series, Department of the Gulf, is announced as Chief Quartermaster of that District.

BREVE Major-General Harvey Brown, U. S. A., after completing the turning over of the Regimental Recruiting Service of the Forty-second (Veteran) Infantry to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, has been directed to await further orders either in New York City or in its vicinity, as he may elect.

SURGEON Dewitt C. Peters has been detached from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to accompany a detachment of recruits from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to New Mexico. On the arrival of the detachment Surgeon Peters will be assigned to duty in the District of New Mexico.

IN pursuance of Special Orders No. 164, current series from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Second Lieutenant L. W. Barnhart, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered by General Sheridan to repair at once to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

THE commanding officer, Post of Austin, Texas, has been ordered to select an officer from the troops under his command, to relieve Brevet Captain A. R. Chaffee, First Lieutenant Sixth U. S. Cavalry, as Depot Quartermaster, Austin, Texas, he having ceased to be an officer of the Army, by the acceptance of his resignation.

THE following-named officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have been mustered out and honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Church, Captain Eleventh regiment, from April 4, 1867; Brevet Colonel E. D. Niles, Major Eleventh regiment, from January 4th; Captain Thomas H. Hay, Sixteenth regiment, from March 31st.

BREVE Major E. W. Whittemore, Captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and relieved from all company duty, in order to secure greater efficiency in the discharge of his duties as Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at San Antonio, Texas, to which position he was appointed by Special Orders No. 46, series of 1866, from Headquarters District of Texas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon James Shaw, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, in compliance with instructions from the Surgeon-General's Office, dated March 12, 1867, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon G. H. Gunn, U. S. Army, at Fernandina, Fla., he has been ordered to proceed without delay to that point, and report by letter to the Chief Medical Officer, District of Florida, for assignment to duty.

FIRST Lieutenant Samuel W. Black, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, in addition to his other duties, will perform those of Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Hempstead, Texas, under the supervision and direction of Captain George Lancaster, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissioner at that post, to whom Lieutenant Black will report for the necessary instructions connected with this position.

BREVE Brigadier-General James Totten, Assistant Inspector-General, has been ordered to proceed to make the quarterly inspection of troops stationed in the Department of the East. General Meade directs that every facility and assistance necessary to a prompt and thorough investigation and inspection be rendered General Totten by officers belonging to the Department. On the completion of the duty assigned him, General Totten will return to his station in the City of Philadelphia.

OFFICIAL information having been received at Headquarters Department of the East, that Second Lieutenant William Arthur, of Company G, Third Artillery, has been promoted, and confirmed First Lieutenant of Company H of the same regiment, he has been ordered to proceed without delay to join his proper company at Fort Adams, R. I. The commanding officer at Fort Warren will assign one of the officers at that station to temporarily command Company G.

A BOARD of officers was ordered to assemble at Houston, Texas, at the office of the Post Commander, on Wednesday the 20th ult., at 12 o'clock m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining the present site of the military encampment at that place, and to report as to its favorable location, reference being had more particularly to the health and comfort of the troops there stationed. Detail for the Board: Captain L. H. Warren, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant M. McArthur, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; First Lieutenant W. H. Van Horne, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Stubbs, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, has been relieved from the duties of Chief Quartermaster and Disbursing Officer in North Carolina, and will turn over all public funds in his possession as well as all the records, books and papers of his office relating to the Quartermaster Department in the Military District of North Carolina, to Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, Chief Quartermaster of this District. After the completion of that duty, Colonel Stubbs will report in person for duty to the Chief Quartermaster Second Military District for assignment to duty as Post and Depot Quartermaster at Charleston, South Carolina.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE question of continuing the punishment of the lash in the British army was brought up in the House of Commons and elicited a good deal of discussion. The motion was to discontinue the infliction in times of peace, and read as follows: "That this House, reserving for future consideration, when requisite, the question of the exigencies of a state of war, is of opinion that it is unnecessary that the punishment by flogging should be awarded during a time of peace to soldiers of the army, or the Corps of Royal Marines when on shore." In the discussion which followed, the military men were almost unanimous in advising the continuance of the punishment. But it was one of the strong points against them, that in former times, when the number of lashes that might be given was unlimited, and as many as 999 at an infliction was within the recollection of members then sitting, the same military element in the House had opposed the repression of such barbarity as prejudicial to the discipline of the men. In spite of their opinion, the number in 1834 was restricted to 300, and in 1847 to 50, the latter time also in the face of their opposition, though the previous mitigation of the punishment had not brought about the direful results they predicted. The mover of the question made a point upon the unequal treatment of officers and men. In 1865, 72 men were flogged for desertion, and 27 for habitual drunkenness. But the mover had "read with shame, in the newspapers, that a captain on the staff had been found guilty on the 19th ult. of having become drunk and required to be forcibly removed from the table of an Indian sovereign, the ally of Her Majesty. He was sentenced to be severely reprimanded, and the sentence was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India." To foreign services he alluded to as follows: "In two great wars which had recently taken place, the Russian and Austrian armies, in which discipline had been enforced by flogging, had been defeated, while the French and Prussian armies, where that punishment had been abolished, achieved brilliant and unvarying successes. Discipline had been preserved in the late American war without the aid of flogging." General PAXL tried to answer these arguments by saying that in the Prussian and Austrian services (the latter is about abolishing the cat) the punishment by flogging was replaced by death, and in the American army by the ball and chain, which he asserted was even more cruel. Other speakers against the motion, in refuting the charge that the service had retrograded in this respect, answered by giving the following scale, which shows the proportion of soldiers flogged to the number in the whole army in different years. In 1830, 658 men were flogged, or one in 135; in 1831, 646 men were flogged, or one in 137; in 1863, 518 men were flogged, or one in 403; in 1864, 528 men were flogged, or one in 386; in 1865, 441 men were flogged, or one in 449. These figures do not look like retrogression, and an improvement is manifest. The difference is also shown in the sentences of the courts-martial. Forty or fifty years ago, one half of these sentences were to the lash. In 1865, only one in 54 imposed this punishment. It was also shown that the greater number of floggings were given in forces away from home—in New Zealand, Sierra Leone, China, and Canada. In the latter province, the temptation to desert is greatly increased by the proximity of the United States border. The exemption of the greater part of the army from this punishment was dwelt upon. The good soldiers are by law not liable to it. It is only by a long career of error that a soldier is officially pronounced incorrigible and subject to flogging. This class is less than ten per cent. of the whole army. But in spite of such arguments, the natural abhorrence of the members, and the general feeling that the military men exaggerated the evil consequences of taking away this barbarous infliction, prevailed. When the House divided, the vote stood: for the motion, 108; against the motion, 107. So a majority of one declares that the British service shall join the number of Christianized and humanized armies. A similar discussion will probably never be recorded in the future. All experience in discipline shows that permanently disgraceful punishment should be avoided.

In the British navy a considerable advantage has been found to result from having the construction of ships done by piece-work. A fair contrast of this with day-work is presented in the *Bellerophon* and *Hercules*, which have been built together. In 52 weeks, 1,706 tons of material were worked up in the former by day work, at a cost of 14 pounds 2 shillings per ton. In the same time 2,767 tons were worked into the latter vessel by piece-work, for 11 pounds 3 shillings 6 pence per ton. The difference is due to the fact that in the latter case the men were allowed to work over hours. This made a gain of 20 tons per week. The difference for the whole period of the ships' construction is much more remarkable, the *Bellerophon* growing at the rate of 49 tons per week, and the *Hercules* at the rate of 86 tons per week. The number of days' work in the former was 119,620, or 69 1-2 days per ton; in the latter 137,250, or 49 2-3 days per ton.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867.

## TARGET PRACTICE FOR INFANTRY.

TARGET practice, always important for the education of troops, now becomes doubly so by the introduction of breech-loading arms. Even under the reign of arquebuses, queen's arms, and weapons of that ilk, which seldom consented to go off on the first time trying, the time-worn complaint was that troops fired too carelessly and too fast. With the best muzzle-loading rifled muskets, the complaint has been the same. In any action of the late war, had a tithe of the bullets found their billets, they had won the day for the army that discharged them. In truth, troops were wont to dispense with the ceremony of aiming, much more that of bringing the gun to the "hollow" of the right shoulder; but, whipping the piece up somewhere near the hip, they blazed away. Often we were told of the rapid "loading and firing" of troops in battle. The expression was just: there was plenty of loading and firing, but little loading, aiming and firing, as the tactics prescribe.

If such was the case with muzzle-loaders, the comparative ineffectiveness of fire will be vastly increased, now that the Army and a good part of the militia are to be furnished with breech-loaders. For, obviously, the temptation to the expenditure of ammunition will be almost irresistible, and especially in the loose skirmishing "fire at will," which must always prevail in American campaigning. Fear of sudden need might induce a skirmisher, of old, not to throw away his charge, lest he might be unable to reload in time; but when, in these days of breech-loaders, every man is his own magazine, there is no end to the possible waste of ammunition. Into one of the German towns the Prussian troops fired for an hour or so; and now, an enterprising old-junk dealer is cutting out the bullets and selling them by the cart-load. As breech-loaders improve, the ratio of wasted shots will increase; the other day, in our foreign files, we came upon an account of a new breech-loader, with which a soldier might fire incessantly, not through a mere battle, but through a campaign!

Rapidity of firing is desirable in the precise ratio of its accuracy. Now, the science of aiming and familiarity in the use of arms may be had from target firing. Little as it is practised, target firing is of all military exercises the one in which most progress can be made. The reason is, because it, more than any other, allows scope for ambition and emulation: the honor of being the best-drilled man is usually not so much coveted as that of being the best shot. It is only necessary to properly appeal to this desire of excellence, to reap the required result. What we would urge is that target firing be once more brought into prominence, and skill at the target be made far more honorable. Of all schemes for this purpose, that of conferring a medal or similar badge of excellence, to be worn on the breast of the winner, is the best. From time immemorial this custom has prevailed in all countries: but, unhappily, it has been less prevalent in our country than in any, and less in our Army than in any. Whether it be the general American distaste for decorations and emblems of distinction which influences this, or whether it be carelessness on the subject, the fact still remains: and the fact is a very unfortunate one.

In the official manual of Target Practice, the prescribed prizes are of three kinds—army, regimental and company. The company prize is the brass stadium—a *e.*, the bit of metal, with an isosceles triangle cut out of it, used for estimating distances. The regimental prize is a silver stadium; the army prize is a silver medal two and a half inches in diameter, suspended by a silver chain. These prizes are to be worn on the breast, according to the regulations, on all full-dress occasions, on orderly duty, and when attending the pay-table. Beside this, it was the practice, among some Volunteer regiments at least during the war, for the guard to discharge their pieces at a target, and the best shot was credited with a tour of guard or police or fatigue duty, or a brief furlough, as the case might be.

Thus it will be seen that in theory great attention and honor is paid to target firing in our Army. The practice, however, falls far short of the ideal. The manual referred to, which is an elaborate adaptation

from the French, contains absolutely all the exercises necessary to teaching marksmanship—the art of aiming with the sand-bag and tripod, all the positions in firing, the estimation of distances, the keeping of the piece steady in firing, and the like; it contains excellent forms for records and many good hints. Yet there is not so much attention to target practice as is desirable.

However, it is mainly for the militia, which needs it so very much more, that we desire to point a moral on this subject. The intrinsic value of target firing we have already spoken of; in addition, target firing affords to the militia the most striking and tangible evidence of the worth of the work they are engaged in; it contributes wonderfully to *esprit de corps*; it is a pleasant variety on the drill and parade which sums up the round of duties. But there is something yet more important to speak of. In many American cities, the "target companies" have long been flourishing at the expense of the militia. These irregular organizations, formed usually for a maximum of spreeing and a minimum of sharpshooting, draw their members from the class of vigorous, muscular young men whence the militia should be supplied. While never formally in antagonism, the militia and the target companies may be said to be rivals in the sense that they bid for membership to the same class of citizens. For this reason, as friends of authorized and established military organizations, we have long wished that target companies might decline, and militia companies be built up on their ruins. It might well be added that it is never safe for any community to have irregular bodies of armed men in the habit of patrolling the streets and practising with fire-arms: such a custom is the breeder of riots. If we can learn anything from the skirmish of the Fenians and the police in New York, the other day, it is that lawless, unrecognized armed bodies are dangerous to the communities in which they are suffered to parade. On a smaller scale, the same thing is true of unchartered target companies. Mr. BERRYMAN's bill in the New York Legislature forbids any organization, other than the National Guard of New York, Metropolitan Police, or one belonging either to the land or naval forces of the United States, to parade the streets of New York or Brooklyn with fire-arms or any kind of deadly weapons, concealed or visible. Among the restricted classes come the public target companies.

Now, while this legislation seems eminently right and proper, in view of the scenes of St. Patrick's day, by which, indeed, it was provoked, yet it will not do to make our reforms too sweeping. That is to say, if we take away target companies from the people who have been wont to enjoy them, we must substitute something in their stead. All the populations of Central Europe are habituated from childhood to their *Schuetzenfeste*, or rifle-shooting *fêtes*, and they see no reason why they may not be continued for themselves and their children in the America to which they may have emigrated. From New York to St. Louis, these shooting-matches and the institution of target companies, principally Irish and German, have been established. If we break them up on grounds of the public weal, we ought to build up target practice in the militia. In this way, both the militia will become tenfold more popular and more useful, and the murmurs at the abolition of the target companies will cease.

The little republic of Switzerland, which carries to its furthest bounds reliance on citizen soldiery, and exhibits them in perfection, has always been famous for her attention to target practice. Her *tirailleurs* are as skilful, doubtless, as any of the German marksmen, as the Tyrolean sharpshooters or the Sardinian *bersaglieri*. She has introduced (or will soon do so), in addition to her splendid public military instruction, a special course for target practice. Again, she develops a national feeling of ambition to enter the Elite, and above all the sharpshooters are proverbial for their *esprit de corps*. Indeed, curiously enough, the latter rank, in popular estimation, not only above the infantry in general, but above the cavalry and artillery. The uniform of all the numerous branches of the service is dark blue, except that of the staff, cavalry and sharpshooters, which latter is dark green. The sharpshooters are filled up from the victors at the shooting festivals, and these are famous occasions. Swiss from all over the world, from London and New York, from China and California, send gold and silver prizes to be contended for, and great *clats* is added by



the fairs held in connection with the rifle matches. A great proportion of our Berdan Sharpshooters were found, on reckoning the nationalities of the men, to be Swiss. An aspirant for a sharpshooter has not only to be thorough in the manual, but a tried shot at the target. Then he is put through a severe course of tests for twelve months, and, if he does not fail in them, he may be admitted. The consequence is, that Switzerland, with her rugged country, affording covert and protection for single skirmishers, relies greatly on her band of sharpshooters against hostile invasion. Of her 125,000 regular troops (the sixty-odd thousand militia swelling the number of troops ready for action to about 190,000), about 9,000 are tried and tested sharpshooters, armed with the best of breech-loading rifles, with a light spring bayonet attached.

Now, in America, we cannot inspire, probably, that same enthusiasm for skilful marksmanship which stirs the "free Switzer," and we have ceased to make, in general, any distinction between sharpshooters and other infantry, either in uniform, or rank, or honors. We do not now advocate such a distinction, any more than we would make the first company of each regiment a "grenadier company." We would, however, regard it as a good token if interest in target practice were roused again, and if one of the qualifications of a good soldier were, not only to know how to march and to handle his piece, but how to hit his enemy.

Now and again, the Confederate bondholders in England assemble at the London Tavern, to make speeches, assess each other for expenses of litigation, and adopt resolutions. The spectacle is that of some score of worthy Britons who appear to wish, in Pauline phraseology, that they were like other Britons, "except these bonds." These occasions seem usually rather ridiculous, and as such provoke satirical comments from the American press: and the late meeting, on March 20th, has been made a special butt for laughter in some quarters. But we are not sure the whole transaction is facetious: there may be vexatious things yet connected with it; at all events, there is the basis for expensive litigation, since, now that a big corporation fee is offered there will be enough gentlemen of the long robe to undertake to earn it.

Admiral WALLIS, the chairman, made a speech, of which the point was that the "country which was the conqueror recognized the debts of its predecessors." Now, so far as our recognizing Confederate debts and paying them plumply in gold or greenbacks out of our Treasury is concerned, there is little danger of it, and we may make all the fun we please of the project. But is this the only danger? A large amount of cotton was shipped from the South to England, originally designed for payment of the Confederate Cotton bonds. A great deal of that cotton still exists there. Accordingly, commercial agents, as we happen to know, are travelling through the South, and buying up the cotton bonds at a nominal figure, on the faith of realizing something out of this cotton stored in England. They have taken the precaution to know where the cotton is, and in what condition; and they expect, by legal process, to attach a claim in the nature of a lien upon this cotton. Hence, when the United States Government comes in and asserts, by its representatives, ownership in the cotton, as forfeited property, these speculators or "claim-agents," so to speak, will interpose their demands. They will pretend that they have acquired these bonds in good faith, and that accordingly they enure as a lien on the cotton. As the bales themselves are on English soil, they hope for a legal decision of a more favorable character than could be expected here. It is worth while for the Secretary of the Treasury to look after these schemes.

By the extraordinary vote of 31 to 2, the Senate in secret session has confirmed the SEWARD-STOECKL treaty: and so Russian America passes to the possession of the Republic. We honor, of course, the "glorious minority" (whose opinions still seem to be correct), as we always do an obstinate, unstarvable jurymen. At the same time, as the majority includes many wise and patriotic Senators, and as the discussion of the treaty was calm, deliberate, candid and exhaustive, we can no longer doubt that points must have been brought before the Senate convincing alike to their patriotism and judgment. Among other unexpected advantages, the land comes to us free from incumbrances, and it is not to involve us in international disputes. We hear talk of an "Esquimaux

"ring" as controlling the vote: we guess not: we guess it was only a Northwestern "corner." That will account for any "consolidation."

While the exigency which required the Republic to annex Russian America is still as blind and mysterious as before the Senate confirmed the treaty, yet, now that the affair is probably settled (for the House will doubtless make the appropriations), we may find a bright side in it. That guiding genius, that surplus of success in the past which enures as prestige for the future, that incessant gathering to it of power and glory and wealth which has attended the Republic from the outset, and which, in the slang of the age, we call "manifest destiny"—this is sure to make the Russian purchase a "good bargain" in spite of all appearances. A politician has an easy task in America—the superabundant vitality of the Nation, its exhaustless resources, its rapid, we had almost said ravenous growth, quench and destroy calamities, and turn our blunders to benefits.

If it be, as the poets and the monarchs of the stump tell us, foreordained that the United States shall overrun the Continent, and subject it all to a uniform rule, from Behring Strait to Cape Race, from Baffin Bay to Darien—then the sooner we roll up our sleeves and "tackle" the territorial job which fate has fixed upon us, the better for us and the world. In this view, doubtless, the Russian purchase has its sunny side, as taking time by the forelock. And it cannot be denied that there is a magnificent thrill of conquest attending the grasping at one stroke of half a million square miles—a larger reach of land than Austria, Prussia and the German States combined. It is this great thought which dazzles our people into forgetfulness of present uses or needs; of the barren and unprofitable face of the land; of the cost attendant on the purchase. When, also, you appeal to a people on the ground that they are getting "a good deal very cheap," you touch a powerful spring in human nature.

WAR-CLOUDS gather again in Europe. This time it is the relations of France and Prussia that are menacing. But, should war break out in any quarter, the whole Continent might be convulsed. France joining with Prussia, all Germany, and Belgium, and Holland would take sides; then Turkey might pounce upon Greece, Russia upon Turkey, Italy upon Austria, England upon Spain. There is no end to the possible combinations, and it would not be surprising if in the Paris Exposition, now regarded by the advocates of peace as the temple of Janus for our day, the gates would be flung to, ere the Autumn, amid the clangor of arms.

The quarrel between Prussia and France has at once a proximate and a remote origin. The occasion is briefly this. NAPOLEON, outwitted in the last year's war, and reaping nothing from the falling-out of Austria and Prussia, sought, by a diplomatic stroke, to gain his lost prestige. He found Holland trembling at the stride of Prussia, from whom she feared ruin, and desiring protection from all-powerful France. The scheme was easily arranged. To the King of Holland belonged the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg, a province on the French borders which NAPOLEON either believed or consented to believe essential to the "rectification" of his frontier. For a consideration of friendship and of money, the King of Holland arranged, in a secret treaty, to part with this Duchy to France. Now came the difficulty. The Fortress of Luxemburg is garrisoned by Prussian troops, and Count BISMARCK refuses to take them away. The dilemma is terribly menacing. We regard the honor of France as fully committed to taking possession of Luxemburg, according to the treaty. To back down now at the nod of a Hohenzollern, would be to accept the fate of Austria. If he does so, NAPOLEON vacates to-day his seat as arbiter of Europe, and BISMARCK ascends there to reign in his stead.

On the other hand, the Prussians mean mischief. They want Holland for the "Northern Confederation," being greedy for sea-coast. Prussia, having gilded her eagles with glory on the land, aspires to be a maritime power as well; and, since she cannot force the coast-line of Russia on the east, she would fain break in upon that of Holland on the west. To say that BISMARCK will not venture to fling down the gauntlet to France is no longer safe—flushed with success, he would defy Europe. What would be the result of so tremendous a shock of arms? It is idle to predict, save that the

grapple of two such opponents would make Sadowa a skirmish by contrast. A twelvemonth ago, it would have been safe to predict that, in attacking France, the proud mistress of Europe, Prussia, even with Italy to aid her, would have gone to the earth. But the scene has changed since then, and it is not only the acquired skill and prestige, but especially her vast accessions of armies from the conquered German States, which render Prussia formidable. Once Prussia fought against Germany; now Germany fights with Prussia.

However, pitted simply against France, kingdom against empire, it is hardly doubtful that Prussia's star would pale. But the probabilities are that no such simple combinations would take place, and that alliances would be formed on both sides, rendering the issue doubtful. Count BISMARCK has shown himself a diplomat as sagacious as he is bold; and, if he has resolved to offend France, he has counted well the cost. Nevertheless, in some respects, the cause of quarrel is badly chosen. If it touches German pride to find France annexing territory, still more keenly does it wound French honor to find upstart Prussia, a very recent parvenu among the sisterhood of sovereign powers, coming between herself and Holland to stop a private bargain. The anti-Prussian feeling will be strong in France; the opposition have always had it; and if now the Emperor makes that his policy, too, Berlin may well take heed.

THE HUNGARIAN Lower House has voted 48,000 troops to the Austrian Army. On the evening of the day the vote was taken, two orders, already issued in secret by Prince LICHTENSTEIN, were published, which, had they come out earlier, would, no doubt, have materially altered the action of the House. These orders declared that the Hungarian Ministry had no power or business with the army, except to vote and supply troops, and to maintain them in service. Commanding officers were also enjoined to prevent, as much as possible, all national feeling in the regiments. The ministry in question take another view of the law, and will, very likely, maintain it. The day after the publication was Ash-Wednesday, when no sitting was held. Had there been one, the members would hardly have held their wrath. As it was, the following session was quiet, though the members were evidently decided in their condemnation of the orders.

ACCORDING to the French Yellow Book the French Navy has 340 steam vessels with steam machinery of 92,106 horsepower: iron-clad ships and frigates thirteen, of 12,800 horse-power; one iron-clad corvette, 500 horse-power; one iron-clad guard ship, 500 horse-power; fourteen iron-clad coast batteries, 2,475 horse-power, and eleven more for lakes and rivers propelled by engines of 460 horse-power. Other vessels are as follows: fast screw steam liners, twelve; auxiliary screw liners, reckoned as transports, twenty-three; fast screw frigates, eighteen; auxiliary do. (transports), six; paddle-wheel frigates (transports), thirteen; do. corvettes, eight; screw corvettes, twelve; dispatch boats, screw, forty-four, and paddle-wheel, fifty-two; wooden gunboats, forty; iron gunboats which can be taken to pieces and carried overland or on ships, twenty-five; screw transports, forty-seven. During the last year France has built three iron-clad frigates and one corvette.

THE following is a list of the officers who have passed a satisfactory examination since last report before the Infantry Examining Board, now sitting in New York City: D. A. GRIFFITH, Second Lieutenant Thirtieth; F. C. NICHOLS, Second Lieutenant Fourteenth; B. F. STONE, Second Lieutenant Forty-first; JAMES GILLETTE, Captain Fifteenth; F. H. HATHAWAY, Second Lieutenant Forty-first; J. H. DANFORTH, Second Lieutenant Second; JOHN A. MANLEY, Second Lieutenant Eighteenth; R. F. HUNTER, Second Lieutenant Eighth; J. R. BROOKS, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-seventh; EMMET CRAWFORD, Second Lieutenant Thirty-ninth; P. H. RAY, Second Lieutenant Thirty-third; CHAS. W. KRYAS, Second Lieutenant Forty-fourth; W. H. McMINN, Second Lieutenant Eighth; R. S. ECKLETON, Second Lieutenant Twenty-fifth.

THE garrison at Fort Pike, La., consisting of a company of the First Infantry, Captain DE RUSSY, First Lieutenant PERCELL, have been relieved by a company of the Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, and Company G, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major PHERRY and First Lieutenant THOS. LATONFORD, at Fort Jackson, and Company K, First Lieutenant JOHN W. HIGGS, and Second Lieutenant L. M. MORRIS, at Fort St. Philip, have been relieved by two companies of the Thirty-ninth. Captain DE RUSSY and his company rejoined the First Infantry at New Orleans, and Companies G and K, Twentieth Infantry, proceed to join the companies of the Twentieth now at Shreveport and Alexandria, La., respectively.



## OBITUARY.

Died, March 5th, at Fort Randall, D. T., of pneumonia, Major Hiram Davis, Twenty-second Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army.

Major Davis entered the Army September 16, 1846, as a member of the Mounted Rifles, and served through the entire Mexican war, participating in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Contreras, Churubusco and City of Mexico. On the 28th of June, 1848, he was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry as a recognition of the courage and fidelity which had marked his career as a soldier.

Afterward, appointed Second Lieutenant, he was ordered to California, and while there became rapidly noticeable as a brave and intelligent officer, rendering valuable service in the constant and perilous Indian campaigns, which at that time occupied the attention of our Army.

One incident of his career while on this service will so fully illustrate the noble qualities of Major Davis that a brief allusion to it will not be deemed unwarranted.

Reports brought by scouts and Indians to Fort Steilacoom, in the Winter of —, asserted that a large party of emigrants, among whom were many women and children, were imprisoned by snow in a canon of the Cascade Mountains, their stock of provisions nearly exhausted, their horses and mules dying of cold and hunger, with no prospect of relief, as it was doubtful whether, from the depth of snow on the mountains, the impassable condition of the ordinary roads, and the presence of numerous and hostile bands of Indians, any expedition would be able to reach them in time, if at all. Still, humanity demanded that the attempt should be made, and at the first call of the post commander for a volunteer to lead the expedition, Colonel Davis stepped forward. At the head of twenty men, and a wagon loaded with supplies, he braved for fifteen days the peril and fatigue of the mountain road, swam angry rivers, beat off predatory bands, and reached the despairing party in time to succor and save. A violent illness, resulting from toil and exposure, soon supervened, and laid the foundation of the disease which has so lately cut short a noble life.

Upon the outbreak of the late Rebellion, Colonel Davis was ordered, with his regiment, to Washington, D. C., which city they soon left for the field.

He was engaged at the siege at Yorktown, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, Bull Run No. 2, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and first Yorktown, in the last two of which battles he commanded his regiment, and everywhere exhibited the same unflinching courage, readiness of resource, and devotion of his country's cause, which had always distinguished him. Upon the termination of a short furlough, which impaired health consequent upon long continued and arduous duty rendered necessary, he was ordered to Boston as military commander and chief disbursing officer of the State of Massachusetts.

In this city Colonel Davis remained nearly three years, winning golden opinions from all with whom he was brought in contact, by his sterling worth, as an officer, his great business capacity and unfailing urbanity.

Relieved from this duty, in consequence of his promotion to the vacant majority of the Thirtieth Infantry, he was assigned to the command of various frontier posts, and finally to that of Fort Randall.

To those who knew him no eulogy of Colonel Davis is necessary. Honor was to him the breath of his life; his impulses were all worthy. His fidelity to all the duties of his position, his remarkable knowledge of all that pertained to his profession, and quick intelligence, soon won the respect of all who met him, while his genial courtesy commanded their warmest regard. Utterly unconscious of his own worth, and too truly noble himself to suspect unworthy motives in others, he recognized in all the brotherhood of humanity, and opened a generous hand and sympathizing heart to every tale of distress. His last hours were eminently characteristic of the man; a kindly word and smile greeted all, and he hid his sufferings from the watchful gaze of those who would have suffered with him. Hopeful through all, yet ready to meet as a man and soldier should the death he had so often faced on the battle-field, he closed a true and noble life with that fortitude which results only from a consciousness that every duty had been faithfully performed, and that in every step of his career his course had been an incentive to worthy emulation.

There is now on exhibition at Tiffany and Co.'s, 550 and 552 Broadway, a statuette designed by George Slater, Esq., an employee of the above firm, entitled "Mother's Dead!" The incident which the designer has endeavored to embody occurred in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-first N. Y. Volunteers, of which Mr. Slater was an officer, and which was as follows: A young soldier, just returned to camp after a weary march, received a letter containing the sad tidings of his mother's death. He was her only son, and she was a widow. In him were centred all her hopes, but the grief of parting and prolonged absence of her dear one had hastened her to the grave. In the figure have been portrayed the utter misery and prostration felt by the poor fellow, whose only exclamation on opening the letter was "Mother's Dead!" This scene made an indelible impression on the designer, who has succeeded in telling the whole story in the utter desolation and grief of the single figure of the statuette. The figure represents a soldier, equipped for the march, seated on a stump, a crumpled letter in his hand, the envelope of which has fallen at his feet. His head is resting on his hand, and deep grief is depicted in his face. The statuette is a very meritorious one, and will repay close inspection.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to report in person without delay to the Commanding General District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico, for assignment to duty. On the arrival of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, in New Mexico, Brevet Major John Brooke, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty in the District of New Mexico, and report in person to the Surgeon-General for assignment to duty.

## LIST OF ARMY AND NAVY LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 6, 1867.

## NAVY.

Clark, Ambrose J., Paymaster U. S. Navy.  
Rial, Captain Robert B., U. S. Navy.

## ARMY.

Bell, Major U. R.  
Col, Captain Wm F., 120th New York Volunteers.  
De Costa, Colonel G. W.  
Durgin, K. C., Company I, 3d Artillery.  
Gordon, Colonel George A.  
Grover, Brevet Major-General C.  
Gwyn, Brigadier-General James.  
Maul, James, Company E, 16th U. S. Infantry.  
McGowan, Joseph, Company K, 1st U. S. Artillery.  
O'Brien, William, U. S. Cavalry.  
Powell, Captain James W., 42d Infantry.  
Smith, Captain L. K., Company B, 82d U. S. Colored Infantry.  
Stonhouse, Captain H. V., Company I, 21st U. S. Colored Volunteers.  
Thiemann, Brevet Major Augustus, 33d regiment.  
Wheeler, Captain Stephen, Company T, U. S. Colored Infantry.  
Wright, Captain Thomas, 31st U. S. Colored Infantry.  
Williams, Lieutenant Const., 7th Infantry.  
Winnick, Lieutenant Charles, 54th U. S. Colored Infantry.  
Whiteley, Lieutenant Charles, 54th U. S. Colored Infantry.

## OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 14.]

AN ACT to reimburse the States of Indiana and Ohio for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall appoint three commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who are not residents of the State of Indiana, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the amount of moneys expended by the State of Indiana in enrolling, equipping, subsisting, transporting and paying such State forces as were called into service in said State since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to act in concert with the United States forces in the suppression of rebellion against the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioners so appointed shall proceed, subject to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, at once to examine all the items of expenditure made by said State for the purposes herein named, allowing only for disbursements made and amounts assumed by the State for enrolling, equipping, subsisting, transporting and paying such troops as were called into service by the Governor, at the request of the United States department commander commanding the district in which Indiana may at the time have been included, or by the express order, consent, or concurrence of such commander or which may have been employed or used in suppressing rebellion in said State. And no allowance shall be made for any troops which did not perform actual military service in full concert and cooperation with the authorities of the United States and subject to their orders.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in making up said account, for the convenience of the accounting officers of the Government, the Commissioners shall state separately the amounts expended, respectively, for enrolling, equipping, arming, subsisting, transporting and paying said troops.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the adjustment of accounts under this act, the Commissioners shall not allow for any expenditure or compensation for service at a rate greater than was at the time authorized by the laws of the United States and the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War in similar cases.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That as soon as said Commissioners shall have made up said account and ascertained the balance, as herein directed, they shall make written report thereof, showing the different items of expenditure, as hereinbefore stated, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause the same to be examined by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, and said officers shall audit the said accounts as in ordinary cases; and if from said report it shall appear that any sum remains due to said State, he shall draw his warrant for the same, payable to the Governor of said State, and deliver it to him.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid shall, before proceeding to the discharge of their duties, be sworn that they will carefully examine the accounts existing between the United States and the State of Indiana, and that they will, to the best of their ability, make a just, true, and impartial statement thereof, as required by this act. They shall receive such compensation for their services as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding ten dollars per day for each Commissioner.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply, in every respect, to the State of Ohio, and the same proceedings shall be had for ascertaining the amount due the State of Indiana, and for the payment of such amount, when ascertained under the limitations and restrictions of this act, a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated to carry this act into effect.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 31.]

JOINT RESOLUTION suspending all proceedings in relation to payment for slaves drafted or received as Volunteers in the military service of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all further proceedings under the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, "to award compensation to the master of slaves drafted into the military service of the United States, and award compensation to persons to whom colored Volunteers may owe service," and under the second section of the act approved July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, "making appropriation for payment to persons claiming service or labor from colored Volunteers or drafted men," be, and the same are hereby, suspended. And the Secretary of War is directed to dissolve the commissions appointed under the said sections and make payment to the commissioners and clerks for the services rendered, upon their making report of their proceedings to the War Department.

Approved, March 30, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 21.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to authorize the Secretary of War to build dredge boats for use at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, on the recommendation of the Engineer Department, to build and operate two dredge boats for the purpose of deepening and keeping open the channel of one or more of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi, and to expend for that purpose so much as may be necessary of the appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, provided for in the "Act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 30.]

A RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of War to furnish certain arms and equipments to the State of Tennessee.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish arms and equipments to the State of Tennessee, sufficient for ten thousand militia, to be accounted for by the State of Tennessee to the Government of the United States.

Approved, March 30, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 34.]

A RESOLUTION for the purchase of lands adjoining the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to complete the purchase of the property adjoining the New York Navy-yard, known as the Buggies property, without the previous assent of the State of New York: Provided the title is otherwise approved by the Attorney-General.

Approved, March 30, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 22.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Second Auditor to settle the accounts of officers of the Army in certain cases.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Second Auditor be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to audit and settle the accounts of line officers of the Army to the extent of their pay for their services as such, due them from the United States, in all cases where such Auditor shall be satisfied by affidavits of such line officer or otherwise of their inability to make their monthly report or returns by reason of their having been prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or any accident or casualty of war, they have been unable to account for property in their possession.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

APRIL 1.—Boatswain John B. F. Langton, to duty on board the practice ship Sabine.

APRIL 2.—Boatswain Edward B. Bell, to duty as foreman of laborers at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

APRIL 4.—Paymaster William G. Marcy, to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and also as Inspector in charge of Provisions, etc. Passed Assistant Paymaster E. M. Hart, to duty on board the Lenape.

Assistant Paymaster A. H. Nelson, to duty on board the Fucus. Second Assistant Engineer Edward Gay, John P. Kelly, and Third Assistant Engineer Francis P. Halliwell, to special duty on board the Piscataqua.

APRIL 5.—Third Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle, to the Winoski.

Acting Boatswain William Burditt, to special duty as foreman of laborers at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

APRIL 6.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Samuel S. Wood, Jr., to duty on board the Relief.

## DETACHED.

APRIL 1.—Commander John Colhoun, from duty as Inspector of the late Eighth Light-house District, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander William Mitchell, from duty as Inspector of Supplies at the Navy yard, Washington, and is appointed Light-house Inspector of the Thirteenth Light-house District.

Acting Boatswain Thomas S. Collier, from duty on board the practice ship Sabine, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 2.—Acting Boatswain William D. Allen, from special duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 4.—Paymaster E. C. Duran, from duty as Paymaster of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and also as Inspector in charge of Provisions and Clothing, etc., and ordered to continue to perform the duties of Paymaster at San Francisco, Cal.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John Furey, from duty on board the Fucus, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return north and settle his accounts.

APRIL 5.—Third Assistant Engineer William Bond, from duty on board the Winoski, and ordered north for examination.

Boatswain Robert Anderson, from duty on board the Monongahela, and placed on furlough.

Acting Boatswain William S. Bond, from special duty at Boston, and ordered to duty on board the Monongahela.

## CONFIRMED.

APRIL 3.—Lieutenant-Commander John H. Russell, to be a Commander on the active list.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Stein, to be a Surgeon on the retired list.

Commander William C. West, to be Naval Storekeeper at Kittery, Maine.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

APRIL 1.—Commander B. M. Dove has been appointed Light-house Inspector of the Seventh Light-house District.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

APRIL 4.—Acting Ensign Paul Boyden, John Greenhalgh, Andrew McCleary, James McVey, and Mate T. W. Bonnell, to duty in the Gulf Squadron.

APRIL 5.—Acting Masters Thomas Stothard, Gilbert Morton, Acting Ensign John Hill and George E. Thomas, to duty on board the Chocoma.

Acting Ensign Peter Howard, to duty on board the Relief.

APRIL 6.—Acting Master James M. Williams, to duty in the Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master Samuel Be den, to command the store ship Relief.

Acting Masters Alfred Weston, Alvin Phinny, and Acting Ensign John Braun, to duty on board the store ship Relief.

## DETACHED.

APRIL 3.—Acting Master H. K. Lapham, and Acting Ensign William J. Herring, from duty in the North Atlantic Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 4.—Acting Assistant Paymaster W. E. Rice, from duty on board the Lenape, and ordered to return north and settle his accounts.

APRIL 6.—Mate Charles F. Remmonds, from duty on board the Tallapoosa, and granted leave for discharge.

## RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 5.—Acting Master Ezra S. Goodwin, of the Mohican Mate William Parks, of the Newberr.

## PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

APRIL 1.—Mate William C. Parker.

## LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensign James M. Jackson, April 2d.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Boardman, September 4, 1865.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending April 6, 1867:

James Hart, landsman, February 4, U. S. steamer Ingham.  
Isaac Aitchin, first class boy, March 25th, U. S. steamer Chocoma.  
William T. Bull, paymaster's clerk, March 17th, at Panama.

## REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

APRIL 2.—First Lieutenant W. S. Simmons, to the Chase, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on being relieved from present duty on board the Northern, at Baltimore, by First Lieutenant W. B. Randolph.  
Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Macintire, to the Chase, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on being relieved from present duty on board the Northern, at Norfolk, by Second Lieutenant George M. Hunter.  
Captain David Evans, to the Morris, at Mobile, Ala., to relieve Captain Samuel S. Warner, placed on waiting orders.

## PROMOTED.

APRIL 1.—First Lieutenant David Evans, to be Captain.  
Second Lieutenant Josiah Pierson, to be First Lieutenant, viz Evans.  
Third Lieutenant Alfred Hornaby, to be Second Lieutenant, viz Pierson.

## APPOINTED.

William B. Randolph, to be First Lieutenant, [vice] Robert E. Woods, removed.



## ARMY GAZETTE.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTED HOSPITAL STEWARDS U. S. ARMY.

Private George G. Gunning, Company D, 3d U. S. Infantry, and ordered to report in person to the Chief Medical Officer District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico, for assignment to duty.

## DISCHARGED.

Hospital Steward Thomas Brown, U. S. Army.

## CONFIRMATIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Captain Gordon Granger, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to be Colonel of the 25th U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.  
Duncan Sherman, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, January 22, 1867, vice Davis, appointed Captain in the 8th Cavalry.  
Charles A. Vernon, late Captain of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Cavalry, March 7, 1867, vice McClelland, promoted.  
Samuel R. Whitall, late Lieutenant of the 2d New York Heavy Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, vice Schrader, appointed Major of the 39th Infantry.  
William McCleave, late Major of the 1st California Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.  
Edward B. Hubbard, late Second Lieutenant of the 25th Ohio Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant in the 32d U. S. Infantry, January 22, 1867, vice Harlan, declined.  
John W. Summerhays, late Captain of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 33d U. S. Infantry, January 22, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Francis S. Davidson, late Second Lieutenant of the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Gustave Magistral, late Captain of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 39th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Henry B. Neal, late Captain of the 13th Kansas Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 26th U. S. Infantry, January 22, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Robert F. Bates, late Adjutant of the 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 18th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Edward A. Rigg, late Colonel of the 1st California Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 34th U. S. Infantry, January 22, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
First Lieutenant William F. Lynch, 42d U. S. Infantry, to be Captain in the 43d U. S. Infantry, March 29, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
First Lieutenant Allen Rutherford, 44th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain in the 44th U. S. Infantry, March 29, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
First Lieutenant Henry Carroll, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to be Captain in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, January 22, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
David H. Clendenin, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, to be Major of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, January 22, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
James T. Leary, late Second Lieutenant of the 3d Kentucky Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, January 22, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Robert W. Webb, late Second Lieutenant of the 32d U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Franklin E. Town, late Captain of the 4th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Captain H. G. Rutherford, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Daniel Hitchcock, late Captain of the 2d U. S. Colored Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 5th U. S. Cavalry, March 7, 1867, vice Walsh, appointed Captain in the 10th Cavalry.  
J. A. Waymire, late Lieutenant of the 1st Oregon Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, January 22, 1867, vice Hall, promoted.  
Harlow L. Street, late Captain of the 2d California Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, January 22, 1867, vice Winters, promoted.  
James Halloran, late Second Lieutenant Washington Territory Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 12th U. S. Infantry, December 1, 1866, vice Dove, promoted.  
William H. H. Crowell, late Captain of the 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant in the 17th U. S. Infantry, January 22, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
George G. Lott, late Captain and additional Aide-de-Camp, to be Second Lieutenant in the 24th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Louis E. Granger, late Captain of the 18th U. S. Colored Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Rodney M. Taylor, late Major of the 12th New York Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 12th U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.  
Henry M. Blackaller, late Captain of the 6th U. S. Colored Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Second Lieutenant Robert S. Oliver, 8th U. S. Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
W. V. Spencer, late Captain of the 1st Washington Territory Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 13th U. S. Infantry, January 22, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
First Lieutenant August Thoman, 12th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain in the 33d U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.  
William M. Beebe, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 128th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Captain in the 38th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
John McCoy, late Captain of the 8th Tennessee Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry, January 22, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Casper H. Conrad, late of the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 35th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
William B. Pease, of Connecticut, to be First Lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
George M. Love, late Captain of the 116th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
John L. Allanson, late First Lieutenant of the 1st New York Engineers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 20th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Joseph H. Hurst, late Captain of the 141st Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 12th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, vice Young, appointed Captain in the 8th Cavalry.  
Robert H. Young, late Captain of the 54th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 30th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Benjamin O. Lockwood, late First Lieutenant of the 54th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 51st U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
Edward L. Bailey, late Colonel of the 2d New Hampshire Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.  
John Garland, late Major of the 23d Michigan Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 6th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, vice Hope, promoted.  
Harry Anderson, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant in the 6th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, vice Ross, promoted.  
Corporal Leon A. Matile, of Company A, 33d U. S. Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 24th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, vice Churchill, promoted.  
James Kiley, late Private of the Anderson Guards, to be Second Lieutenant in the 37th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, vice Lee, promoted.  
John S. Bishop, late Colonel of the 105th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 30th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, vice Paul, declined.

## TRANSFERS.

## THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Francis L. Hills, 5th U. S. Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, October 23, 1866.

Second Lieutenant Albert F. Pike, 5th U. S. Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, October 23, 1866.

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Hu. phrey, 5th U. S. Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, October 23, 1866.

Second Lieutenant Matthew C. Grier, 5th U. S. Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, October 23, 1866.

Second Lieutenant William H. Upham, 5th U. S. Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, October 23, 1866.

Second Lieutenant Eugene H. Wiernman, 5th U. S. Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, October 23, 1866.

## TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant George A. Ebbets, 17th U. S. Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, November 23, 1866.

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Jules C. A. Schenofsky, 7th U. S. Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 30, 1867.

## CONFIRMATION OF BREVETS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

## TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, and Colonel of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in raid through Mississippi, December, 1864, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Smith, U. S. Army and Colonel of the 27th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Savannah, Ga., December, 1864, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General Edward Hatch, U. S. Army and Colonel of the 9th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December, 1864, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General Daniel E. Sickles, Colonel of the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General Joseph J. Reynolds, Colonel of the 26th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Missionary Ridge, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles, Colonel of the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General Orlando B. Wilcox, Colonel of the 29th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

## TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden, 32d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Colonel Daniel E. Sickles, 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, 26th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson, 10th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the raid through Mississippi in 1863, to date from March 2, 1867.

Colonel Nelson A. Miles, 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox, 29th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Colonel John D. Stevenson, 30th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Champion Hill, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Colonel John E. Smith, 27th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, 33d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Colonel Galusha Pennypacker, 34th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 2, 1867.

Colonel Charles H. Smith, 28th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Colonel Luther P. Bradley, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 27th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Resaca, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Colonel Thomas O. Devin, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Colonel Wager Swayne, 45th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in action of River's Bridge, S. C., February 2, 1863, to date from March 2, 1867.

## TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred L. Hough, Captain of the 25th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Julian McAllister, U. S. Army and Major in the Ordnance Department, for seal, ability and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties as senior Ordnance Officer in the Department of the Pacific, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Buell, 29th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Shafter, 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elwell S. Otis, 22d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wickliffe Cooper, Major of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Montgomery, Ala., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Schofield, Major of the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Merriam, Major of the 38th U. S. Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry at the capture of Fort Blakely, Ala., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Von Schrader, Major of the 39th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Hinks, 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 2, 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel Luther P. Bradley, 27th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, to date from March 2, 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Diven, 8th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Morrow, 35th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., February 8, 1865, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Forsyth, Major of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major Junius B. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William H. Walcott, Captain U. S. Army, Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Joseph F. Grimes, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Brevet Major William R. Pease, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services connected with the mustering out and disbanding of the Volunteer armies of the United States, to date from November 9, 1865.

Major Wickliffe Cooper, 7th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Resaca, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Major George W. Schofield, 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Champion Hill, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Major Henry C. Merriam, 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 2, 1867.

Major Alexander Von Schrader, 39th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Major Joseph P. Ash, late Captain of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from May 8, 1864.

Brevet Major Samuel M. Mansfield, U. S. Army and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry G. Litchfield, U. S. Army and First Lieutenant of the 18th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major George A. Forsyth, 9th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Dinwiddie Court-house, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Major William R. Price, 8th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

## TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Brevet Captain Walter McFarland, U. S. Army and First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, for able, zealous and efficient services in the operations undertaken against Charleston, S. C., in 1863, to date from April 11, 1865.

Captain Charles A. Wikoff, 24th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and Missionary Ridge, Tenn., to date from November 23, 1863.

Captain G. M. Brayton, 33d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Samuel B. Lawrence, 15th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain David Ferry, 1st U. S. Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 1, 1865.

Joseph P. Ash, late of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry at Warrenton, Va., to date from November 8, 1863.

Captain Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services in the war of the Rebellion, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

First Lieutenant William R. Lowe, 19th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Brevet First Lieutenant William R. Smith, late Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Lorenzo Lorain, 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Blackburn's Ford, Va., to date from July 18, 1861.

First Lieutenant Richard Combs, 7th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant George Atcheson, U. S. Army and Second Lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 8, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon William M. Austin, U. S. Army, for meritorious and distinguished services at San Antonio, Texas, when cholera prevailed, to date from December 18, 1860.

## TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Second Lieutenant James C. Cooley, 5th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from May 3, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Frank Wilkeson, 4th U. S. Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Howard Stockton, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, for meritorious services, to date from September 14, 1866.

Second Lieutenant Charles T. Binell, 2d U. S. Artillery, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Second Lieutenant George Atcheson, 4th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 1, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Gerald Russell, 3d U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, to date from July 4, 1863.

## BREVETS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

## TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Henry C. Fink, late Colonel of the 65th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

George R. Latham, late Colonel of the 6th West Virginia Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William Hyde Clarke, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William McK. Dunn, Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in his department, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

William H. Clapp, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Robert D. Clarke, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Pay Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

A. M. Hubbard, late Captain of the 20th Iowa Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Andrew J. McDonnigle, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, and late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Major of Volunteers by brevet, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

William R. Smith, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Biddle Boggs, Regimental Quartermaster of the 80th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant James Gallin, of the 80th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Albert A. Arnold, Second Lieutenant of the 80th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George F. Browning, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Hodgdon, of the 80th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William Anderson, of the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and particularly while in command of his regiment at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865, to date from April 6, 1865.

First Lieutenant P. B. Ayars, of the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for long and distinguished services during the entire war, and particularly at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

First Lieutenant Huntington W. Jackson, of the 4th New Jersey Volunteers, for special gallantry at the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Le Roy Dowd, Adjutant of the 39th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 6, 1863.

First Lieutenant Stephen Pierson, of the 32d New Jersey Volunteers, for gallantry in the battles of Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas and Kennew, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Francis Bacon, Second Lieutenant of the 102d and New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

Lieutenant J. D. Rich, of the U. S. Colored Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant J. W. Overturf, of the 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant Dyer A. Clark, of the 21st Connecticut Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.



## MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

## MILITIA ITEMS.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERAN ASSOCIATION.**—It is always a good thing for a regiment to have a record, and it is especially advantageous for any organization when those members who no longer take an active part in its doings still retain an interest in their alma mater, assisting her with advice when needed, and sharing in the glory which she has achieved. The Veteran Association of the Seventh regiment—which held its annual meeting at Delmonico's on Monday evening—fulfills this office for that regiment, and consequently exercises a very wholesome, although, perhaps, unconscious influence on the younger members of the regiment. The roll of the Veteran Association at present numbers some three or four hundred members, a large number of whom are successful men who are well known in business circles. Jackson Schults, who presided at the meeting on last Monday, who is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Association, is a host in himself, as also Washington R. Vermilye, who is President of the Association, although now in Europe. The Board of officers includes Captains Asher Taylor, O. H. Loutrel, C. B. Bostwick, Adjutant Tremaine, Paymaster Adriance, of the older members, and Colonel Liebenau, of the Governor's staff, and Colonel Clark and Captain Kipp, of the regiment. The first part of the evening was spent in receiving and acting upon the reports of the various committees of the Board of officers, and the election of a number of officers for the ensuing two years. In the report of the board of managers, which was an exceedingly well-written document, particular stress was laid on the necessity of providing funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of those of the regiment who had fallen in battle, and which is to be erected in the Central Park.

The following is a list of the officers elected at the meeting: Colonel, Washington R. Vermilye; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jackson S. Schults; Adjutant, Charles B. Bostwick; Quartermaster, Thomas Franklin; Captains, Joseph E. Hamblin, Wm. T. Farnham, E. R. Tremaine, C. H. Meday; Lieutenants, Edward Bernard, Lewis M. Carnes, Charles Roome, Peter Van Idersyne, Jr.; Inspectors of Election, 1868, Wm. D. Briggs, Benjamin Loder, 2d, Henry Everdell.

These gentlemen hold their offices for two years. It will be observed that no regard is paid to rank in these selections, the first Captain on the list being Major-General by brevet, the next never having risen higher than a corporal in his company, while we notice Colonel Roome's name among the Lieutenants.

At the conclusion of the business meeting the gentlemen present, under the guidance of Commissary Arrowsmith, proceeded to an adjoining room where some refreshments had been provided. As usual, the Commissary was the presiding genius of the refreshment table, and we desire to say that if he is not re-elected when his present term of office expires, it is because the Veteran Association do not know how to appreciate a good caterer. Among those who were present were General Durysen, Colonel Shumway, Colonel Hull and Lieutenant-Colonel Thorpe, of the Fourth regiment, and by no means least among them, our friend Kemp, who looks as hearty and good-natured as ever. Altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent, and we advise our friends of the Seventh to join the Veteran Association as soon as they are entitled to membership.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—Our readers will remember that this regiment was formerly styled the Jefferson Guard, and accordingly we find the following order has been issued: This regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves (without overcoats), on April 22d, in honor of the birthday of the illustrious "Thomas" Jefferson. Regimental line will be formed in Hester street, in front of the regimental armory, at 1½ o'clock p. m. Field and staff will report, mounted, to the Colonel at the same time and place. The engineers, non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the Adjutant on the ground, at the above stated time. Colors to be received on the ground. In pursuance to General Orders No. 3, received from headquarters of the Second brigade, dated New York, March 25, 1867, the commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff of this regiment will assemble for instruction and drill (Casey's Tactics) at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, in fatigue uniform, with side arms, on Friday evening, April 20th, at 7¼ o'clock.

The election of Gustavus E. Wellenkamp, Second Lieutenant of Company D, with rank from March 6, 1867, is announced.

At the parade of this regiment, on the 22d inst., the regiment will be reviewed at the City Hall, at 3 p. m., by Mayor Hoffman and General Shaler. The regiment will then march to Madison Square, and be reviewed by their old commander, General Burger, and from thence to the armory, where the line will be dismissed. In the evening the officers and ex-officers of the regiment will dine together at the Steuben House, Bowery.

**DRILLS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—Drills of this command by wing were held at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th inst. On Monday evening, the five companies composing the right wing paraded as above for purposes of drill, and were divided into six commands of ten files each. In forming the line there was not so much of that unnecessary marching about of the companies which we have noticed on previous occasions, and which we hope to see entirely given up. After the line was formed, the companies were successively brought to an order and parade rest, after which the music beat down the line and back. Officers should be a little more particular as to the manner in which they step to the front when giving the commands to their companies at dress parade. They should step out one step and face to the left. This can best be done by stepping out with the right foot and back with the left, turning while taking the step, as we have frequently suggested.

The performance of the drum corps, seven members of which were present, was highly creditable, and the men looked very well set up. For they did beat the drums with a will and did make a noise, and in fine style, too. If the other nine members of this corps are as well drilled and posted as the seven who were present on Monday night, the contest between this corps and that of the Fifth regiment will prove very interesting. We must not omit to mention that although the battalion was exercised in the manual of arms for quite a while, the drummers stood at attention until the commencement of the battalion movements. We have said more about the drummers than we at first intended, but their appearance pleased us, and they appeared, moreover, to be well drilled and disciplined.

The battalion made a very fine appearance, and the drill was a good one. We would like to see a little more precision in executing the manual of arms. In breaking from line into column, the officers made the same mistake we noticed in the Third regiment, and we recommend them to read our remarks on the recent drill of that regi-

ment. There were but two second lieutenants present, and we wish we knew their names that we might compliment them by name on their attention to their duties, for we all know that it is not the pleasantest thing in the world to be walking in rear of a company with nothing to do, and yet it is quite important that an officer should be there. The marching and wheeling was very good, and we think we noticed in these particulars an improvement upon the last drill, of the regiment. Colonel John Ward was in command, Major McAfee acting as Lieutenant-Colonel, and the senior Captain as Major. Brigadier-General Ward was present in uniform and superintended the drill.

When we were last in the room of the Board of officers of the Twelfth regiment, we noticed that quite a number of photographs of the different positions of the sword exercise were hung about on the walls, and it occurred to us last Monday that some of the officers of the regiment would do well to study these pictures, as they did not hold their swords as they should. We will not, however, dwell on this subject at present, as the drill was good enough otherwise to make us overlook these minor faults.

**DRILL OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.**—A battalion drill of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal on Friday evening, for which occasion a limited number of tickets were issued. Brevet Brigadier-General Bendix was in command, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Beattie and the Adjutant, the latter acting as Major, ten companies being present of ten files each. The regiment made a very handsome appearance, executing the various manoeuvres in good style. At previous drill, we have noticed several men in the front rank of the battalion who did not wear their turbans, but on last Friday there were only four thus out of uniform. As these men marred the appearance of the line we will state who they were, viz, the First Sergeant of the fifth company, and the Corporal on the left of that company, one man on the left of the Seventh, and one in the tenth company. Neither of the general guides wore turbans, and the feet of the left general guide was so nearly on the back of his head that he was compelled to readjust it very frequently. The only mistake we noticed in the movements of the battalion was in breaking from line into column. The command *right wheel, march*, having been given, the captains should not attempt to superintend the wheel, but move quickly by the shortest line, a little beyond the point at which the marching flank will rest, when the wheel shall be completed, face to the late rear, and each should place themselves so that the line which he forms with the man on the right (who had faced) shall be perpendicular to that occupied by his companies in line-of-battle. We have noticed this same mistake made in several regiments, and we therefore allude to it at length. As wheeling is not a successive movement arms should not be supported after a wheel except by order from the Colonel. As we have said, this was the only mistake we noticed in the battalion movements. The marching was good, and the wheels on the march were very good—the advance and retreating in line being also very good. The ployments and deployments were well executed, the distances being well preserved. The entire drill was a very good one, and we hope the Third will always make as good appearance as it did on the occasion of its last drill.

**GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH (REGIMENT BAND).**—A concert will be given by this band (see advertisement elsewhere) at the regimental armory on the 23d inst. for the purpose of exhibiting the new set of instruments with which it has recently been furnished. These instruments have been made especially for this band by the Schreiber Cornet Manufacturing Company, and which are said to be a great improvement on those previously used. One great advantage which is claimed for the Schreiber cornets and horns is, that while uniformity is secured, from the fact that the bells all open upward, the addition of a water valve enables the performers to clear them without inverting them, as is necessary with other instruments. They are also said to be so constructed as to avoid all angles, thereby greatly improving the vibration, while at the same time giving additional power as well as brilliancy and sweetness to the tones. On all these points, however, we shall be able to give a better judgment when the concert comes off. It will be remembered that Grafulla's band is composed of forty-five musicians, who are all professionals, and is under the control of C. S. Grafulla, leader, Charles W. Wernig, Sergeant, and Corporal Francis H. Diller. This band was raised by the present leader expressly for the Seventh regiment, in 1860, and made its first appearance with the regiment in the same year, when that organization went to Washington, D. C., to be present at the inauguration of Mill's Equestrian Statue of General Jackson. As the members of the band are all enlisted they are liable to duty the same as any other member of the regiment, and were mustered into the U. S. service with the Seventh in 1861-2 and 3. The excellency of the music furnished by this band has made it deservedly popular, and as a consequence its members are constantly employed, even when other bands have little or nothing to do.

Although the regimental band proper consists of but forty-five pieces, this number can if necessary be greatly increased, for at the reception given by the Seventh last year the music was furnished by 130 performers, O. S. Grafulla being the conductor in chief. Tickets for the forthcoming concert are already greatly in demand, as the music-loving public are desirous of seeing the new instruments as well as of listening to the superior selections which will be given on that occasion.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Colonel W. H. Farrar has issued the following order (General Orders No. 3): Drills by division will be held at the armory as follows: Companies A and E Tuesday evenings the 9th, 16th and 23d instant; G and D Wednesday evenings the 10th, 17th and 24th instant; H and K Tuesday evenings, the 17th, 18th and 25th instant; B and C Friday evenings, the 12th, 19th and 26th instant. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock. Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsbury will report for duty at the drills of Companies A and E and H and K, and Major Roome will report at the drills of B and C and G and D. The instruction will be under the immediate supervision of the Colonel.

The following appointments are announced: Dr. Charles I. Pardee, to be surgeon, vice Valentine; Sergeant John E. Glimm to be sergeant standard bearer, vice Floyd Smith, Jr., relieved, and returned to his company at his own request; Sergeant John F. Knobel, to be color sergeant, vice Glimm promoted; Sergeant William M. Brower, to be left general guide, vice Bayard, promoted.

The elections of Lieutenant R. H. Pasall to be captain, vice Roome, promoted; St. George R. Baby, to be first lieutenant, vice Pasall, promoted, are announced.

In the retirement of sergeant standard bearer Floyd Smith, Jr., the commandant feels assured that in the expression of his regrets he is joined by every member of the regiment, if energy, perseverance and obedience to orders be the standard of excellence, which has never been better illustrated than in the case of Sergeant Smith.

Attention is called to the fact that Ordnance Sergeant Daniel Edwards, armorer of the regiment, holds his position with authority to

see that order is at all times maintained at the armory, and he is hereby directed to see that no unnecessary noise and confusion occur, especially while a course of instruction is in progress.

Upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment, approved by the commandants of the brigade and division, company I of the Thirty-seventh Regiment National Guard has been disbanded. The officers of the said company are rendered supernumerary, but are not discharged from accountability for public property which they may have received or for which they are responsible, until they shall have rendered a final statement of such property and received certificates of non-indebtedness from the proper officers of the State Government. The members of the company are permitted at their pleasure to join some other company of this regiment, and in so doing will be accredited with the term of their service in the above-named company.

**FOURTH BRIGADE.**—Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding this brigade, has issued the following order: The commissioned officers of the regiments of this brigade will assemble, in fatigue dress, without side-arms, on the evenings of the 3d and 10th of May, at 7¼ o'clock, at the drill room of the Twenty-second regiment Infantry N. G. for practice in brigade evolutions. Commandants of regiments will cause four equal sub-divisions of the officers under their command to be formed, and in one rank, each commanded by a captain; Field officers and adjutants will act as such, and sergeant-majors, one sergeant standard-bearer, general guides, and two first sergeants to act as markers from each regiment, each provided with their appropriate flags, will act as such to the skeleton battalions thus formed. Commandants of regiments will see that the above directions are carried out, and the position of each officer well understood previous to the arrival of their commands at the above-named drill-room. The officers of the brigade staff will report to the commanding general at the time and place above designated, with side-arms. The presence of every officer is required as called for in the above, and at the exact time named. Any battalion, company or other drills which may have been ordered, and which conflict with the above, will be countermanded. The regimental field officers of the brigade and the officers of the staff of the commanding general will assemble at his quarters on the evenings of the 1st and the 9th prox., at 8 o'clock, for study in evolutions of the line. The following changes in the regimental field officers of the brigade are announced: Eleventh regiment, Frederick Unbrekant, Adjutant, promoted Major, November 3, 1866, vice Krenkel, resigned; Twenty-second regiment, George B. Post, Lieutenant-Colonel, promoted Colonel, February 8th, vice Cox, resigned; W. W. Remmy, Captain, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, February 8th, vice Post, promoted.

The following promotion in the brigade staff is announced: Lieutenant A. K. Laing, Assistant Quartermaster, promoted to be Paymaster, with rank of Captain, January 1, 1866.

In conformity with orders from General Headquarters, Albany the Ninety-fifth regiment Infantry N. G., Fourth brigade, has been disbanded, and the field officers placed upon the supernumerary list.

**SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.**—Brevet Brigadier-General Addison Farnsworth, on the 1st inst., issued the following order: The building corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street having been assigned to this regiment by proper authority as an armory, commandants of companies will, without delay, remove their ordnance, ordnance stores and other company property thereto. Rooms for the occupancy of the respective companies will be designated by Lieutenant George Mitchell, Regimental Quartermaster.

Battalion drills are hereby ordered for the 15th and 22d of the present month. The several companies comprising the regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, at 7¼ o'clock precisely, on the above specified dates, fully uniformed and equipped. Field and staff will report to the Colonel commanding at his headquarters, regimental armory, at 7¼ o'clock; and the non-commissioned staff, color sergeant and drum corps, to the Adjutant at the State Arsenal, at the same hour. Commandants of companies are enjoined to use every effort to secure a full attendance of their respective commands. They will report, at the same time, the names of all absentees to the Adjutant, in order that they may be promptly arraigned before a court-martial.

On the first day of each month hereafter, commandants of companies will report to these headquarters, the number of enlistments, and also the number of casualties in their respective commands, during the preceding month.

The attention of all officers is called to the fact that an order from general headquarters directs that for instruction of troops in the infantry arm of the service, only Casey's tactics be used. It is essential that this order be strictly complied with, in order to secure a uniformity of drill.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—The members of this regiment are ordered to assemble at Tompkins Square (and not the arsenal, as was erroneously reported last week) on Monday, April 15th, armed and equipped, in full fatigue and white gloves. Roll call of companies at 1½ p. m. Regimental line will be formed at 2 p. m. precisely. Field and staff will report to the Colonel on the ground, dismounted, at 1½ o'clock; the non-commissioned staff, color guard, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place. It is specially ordered that no member of the command, band or drum corps, leave the square after the drill commences until it terminates; and the commandant specially requests that, during the drill, the utmost attention and steadiness be observed, particularly at parade rest. A special meeting of the Board of Officers will take place at the armory on Friday evening, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. The business for the evening will be the settlement of the various accounts between the Board and the different companies of the regiment for uniforms, tickets, etc.

The following resignations, reductions and appointments are announced:

**Resignations.**—James Turnbull, First Lieutenant Company G, April 2d; John F. Mosler, First Lieutenant Company C, April 2d; Henry F. King, First Lieutenant Company A, April 2d; Arthur Hermance, First Lieutenant Company B, April 2d; M. P. Dorch, First Lieutenant, April 2d. Their term of service having expired, they are honorably discharged.

**Reductions.**—For continued neglect of duty and disobedience of orders Quartermaster Sergeant Charles Fish and Ordnance Sergeant S. B. Vandyke are reduced to the ranks, and ordered to report to their respective companies for duty.

**Appointments.**—John Angus, Sergeant-Major, and Andrew Dunning, Commissary Sergeant, reappointed; Richard L. Raleigh, Sergeant Standard-bearer, vice Dobson, discharged; George R. Law, Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Fish, reduced.

**EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.**—Colonel F. A. Conkling has issued the following order: "In accordance with Brigade Orders, the officers and non-commissioned staff officers of this regiment will assemble for instructions and drill (Casey's Tactics), at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, in fatigue uniform, with side arms, on Friday evening, April 25, 1867, at 7¼ o'clock. The officers and non-commissioned officers, and companies F and K



of this regiment will assemble at the armory, corner Fourth street and Broadway, in fatigue uniform, for instructions in school of battalion, on Thursday evening, April 18, 1867, at 7½ o'clock. This regiment will assemble in full fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, on Tompkins Square, on Tuesday, May 7, 1867. Commanding officers of companies will report with their commands on the ground, promptly at 2 o'clock, p. m. The field and staff will report to the colonel, and the non-commissioned drum and fife corps to the adjutant at the same place at 1.45 p. m.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—The following is the text of the order calling for the drills of this regiment, which were announced last week: The officers and members of this command are notified to conform in detail to the orders in force, issued from these headquarters, as no further allowance will be made for the dilatory co-operation of those who should render every assistance in promoting the discipline and welfare of the regiment. The officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble at the State Arsenal, on Wednesday evening the 10th inst., in full fatigue uniform, for drill with distance cords. The line will form at 8½ o'clock. The members of the regiment not ordered to participate in this drill are invited to be present. On Friday evening the 12th inst., the regiment will assemble in full fatigue uniform, at the State Arsenal, for instruction, and the transaction of regimental business of importance. The line will form at 8½ o'clock. Muskets furnished at the Arsenal. The commissioned and non-commissioned staff, general guides and color guard will report at the meetings ordered in the foregoing.

First Sergeant Alfred Spear, of Company C, has been elected First Lieutenant, vice Francis, promoted, with rank from March 1, 1867. George A. J. Norman has been appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant, vice Ingersoll, returned to his company, warrant to date from February 16, 1867. A. W. Serrell has been made right general guide, vice Norman, promoted, and Charles L. Forbes, left general guide, vice Serrell, transferred.

**Discharged by Reason of Expiration of Term of Service.**—Sergeant John M. Owen of Company H; Private James B. Smith of Company H; Private Walter Van Amburg of Company C; Private William F. Thall of Company D.

**Expulsions.**—Private Rene Albert Javelle, Company D; Private Charles H. Summers, Company D; Private John Lake, No. 63 Willett street, Company G; Private James A. Brown, Company H; Private William B. Cotrell, No. 19 Maiden Lane, Company H; Private Peter Farmer, Jr., No. 320 Gold Street, Brooklyn, Company H; Private Luther W. Frost, North American Life Insurance Company, Company H; Private Lawrence B. Langley, No. 87 Broadway, Company H; Private Joseph L. Langly, Nos. 12 and 18 Vesey street, Company H; Private M. B. Loveland, No. 54 Cortlandt street, Company H; Private John E. Turner, No. 358 Seventh street, Company H; Private Edwin F. Turner, Warren street, Company H; Private James M. Ryder, No. 44 Ann street, Company H; Private Melvina S. Hugel, No. 330 West Forty-fourth street, Company H; Private S. B. Hooper, No. 104 East Twenty-sixth street, Company H; Private John A. Platt, No. 52 West Twenty-eighth street, Company H.

**Discharged with Uniforms.**—Private William Standen, No. 31 Bank street, Company H; Drummer J. H. Boardman, Company B; Private Walter B. Wellons, Company B.

Company commanders are directed to strike from their rolls the names of the following members, for the reasons herein assigned:

Private H. M. Colyer, of Company B, commissioned Quartermaster Third Cavalry N. G. S. N. Y.; Private H. T. Allen and M. Udell, of Company G, commissioned in Third regiment Infantry N. G. S. N. Y.; Private William Butler, Freeman, L. V. Furmison, Eugene A. Hinoman and Andrew J. Sutton, of Company G, removed from military district; Private John D. Harvey and Francis Grant, of Company H, removed from military district.

Communications to the Adjutant will be addressed to 30 Broad street.

**FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.**—Colonel Henry Brinker, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: The commissioned officers, non-commissioned staff, and the non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble for drill improvement, in fatigue uniform (white gloves) with side-arms, at Central Hall, 37 and 39 Bowery, on Thursday evening, April 25, 1867, at 8 o'clock precisely. The companies of this command are ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves), fully equipped for inspection and drill practice, at Central Hall, 37 and 39 Bowery, as follows: Companies A and B, Thursday, April 25th; Companies C and E, Friday, April 26th; Companies F and G, Monday, April 29th; Companies I and K, Tuesday, April 30th. Roll call at 8 o'clock precisely, on each evening. The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at Litter's Hotel, corner of Grand and Mercer streets, on Thursday evening, May 9th, at 8 o'clock; a full attendance is desired, as important business will be brought before the Board. The commandant hopes that every commissioned officer will uniform and equip himself before the 10th of May, according to the regulation adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Officers. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant, will attend each drill herein ordered. The drills of the officers of the brigade of the 19th and 29th inst. have been countermanded.

**FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. B. Allen, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: The drill to take place at the State Arsenal, on Thursday, April 25th, will be in full uniform (epaulets and white gloves). Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at 7½ o'clock p. m. Line will be formed at 8 p. m. precisely. A detail of one file from each company will report at 7 p. m. promptly for guard duty. Lieutenant George B. Mickle is appointed officer of the guard. No person will be admitted to this drill without a ticket. The number of tickets allotted to each officer will be left in charge of Sergeant Tusch, at the armory, for delivery. The band of this regiment, which has been recently organized under the leadership of Major Meyer, will make its first appearance as such on the above occasion.

**COMPANY K, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—This company gave a social soiree—the second this season—at the Harmonie Rooms, on the evening of the 8th inst. In the course of the evening Colonel J. D. Knibbel, on behalf of the company, presented Captain C. Rahe, its commandant, with a very handsome testimonial elegantly framed and surrounded with photographs of the members of the company. Company K is considered one of the best companies in the regiment, and their soiree was an exceedingly pleasant one. Captain Rahe was very attentive to his guests, and was ably assisted by Lieutenant Arken. The decorations of the room gave evidence of the taste and skill of Drum-Major Gussel, under whose supervision they were put up.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—Major Josiah Porter, who was elected to the Majority on the 1st inst., and who took time to consider, has recently accepted the position. Major-General Shaler, commanding the First division, has accepted, on behalf of himself and staff, the invitation from the officers of the Twenty-second to be present at their concert on Saturday, the 13th inst. As similar assurances have been received from most of the other General officers of the division, who will appear in uniform, it is expected that the military display on this occasion will be (exceedingly) brilliant. During the evening

the guard room (on the right-hand side of the entrance) will be used as the gentlemen's cloak room, and the Adjutant's room (on the left-hand side) is to be reserved as a cloak room for the exclusive use of the invited guests. The officers' room, on the second story, together with the room adjoining, has been set apart for the ladies, while the dressing room at the end of the gymnasium will be used as a refreshment room for invited guests, entrance being had through the gymnasium. The Twenty-second are straining every nerve to make this concert a success, and as the first public exhibition of their new uniform, and the first occasion in this city where a military display has been incorporated into the ordinary promenade concert, it has created quite a *furor* among our citizen soldiers, and we are informed that tickets are selling at a premium.

**DRILLS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—In accordance with orders which we publish elsewhere, the officers and non-commissioned officers of this regiment assembled at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst. The line was formed of ten skeleton companies, two corporals with a distance cord between them representing the front of a company. There are a great many advantages about these skeleton drills, the principal one being that the small number of men present enables the instructor to attend more carefully to the instruction of his commissioned and non-commissioned officers. We believe that men can be better instructed in two or three skeleton drills, followed by a battalion drill, than in twice the number of battalion drills without the previous theoretical drilling. Colonels must remember that it requires a good deal of work and attention to get a regiment in good shape, and to keep it so. A regiment cannot be suddenly jerked into good condition by examinations in tactics and threats of examining boards, as some officers seem to think. We do not, however, allude to Colonel Parmele, for he has attended to his regiment very faithfully ever since his election. At the drills on last Wednesday, Colonel Parmele commanded in person, Major Rockefeller acting as Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant Francis as Major. Colonel Parmele was very full and explicit in his instructions, and as everything was done very nearly as it should be, no particular criticism is needed. We were glad to notice a decided improvement in the halting, which, in this regiment, is not sometimes as prompt as it should be. We are compelled to defer our remarks until the drill of this regiment which took place on the 13th inst.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—A new band for this regiment is being organized, which is, it is said, to be composed chiefly of members of Theodore Thomas' orchestra. The band previously employed by the Ninth was under the leadership of Monk, who now retires.

A regimental court-martial for the Ninth regiment N. G. S. N. Y. has been appointed to convene at the armory of said regiment on Thursday, May 9th, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the trial of non-commissioned officers and privates of said regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Brain is hereby detailed as President of said court-martial. So much of General Orders No. 2 as refers to wing drills, April 16th and 23d, has been countermanded.

The officers and men of this regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, Tuesday, April 30th, for the purpose of proceeding to Tompkins Square for battalion drill. Roll call of companies at 2 o'clock p. m. precisely. Field and staff dismounted, non-commissioned staff and drum corps, will report at same time and place.

**Promotions and Appointments.**—The following named officers having been promoted and appointed to the positions named below, will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

John T. Fryer, Captain Company G, vice Diggs, promoted on staff of Major-General Shaler; John A. Norman, First Lieutenant Company G, vice Fryer, promoted; Joseph F. Swords, Second Lieutenant Company G, vice Norman, promoted; Eugene Duran, Captain Company I, vice Dalrymple, resigned; Arthur Blaney, Second Lieutenant Company I, vice Duran, promoted; Wm. E. Van Wyck, Captain Company F, vice Strong, promoted; Jordan L. Bailey, Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Swords, promoted; John B. Taylor, Commissary Sergeant, vice Bailey, promoted.

**THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE ASSEMBLY.**—Several inquiries have been made of us respecting the wording of the clause of the Militia bill which provided for the appointment of Brigadier-General. The provision was contained in the second paragraph of section 218, and reads as follows:

Upon the recommendation of the major-general commanding the division, the Commander-in-Chief shall appoint and commission brigadier-generals in such division, whenever vacancies in such office may occur.

The wording of this paragraph was unfortunate, as it was not intended to give the division commander, but the Governor, the power to appoint brigade commanders, although it was intended that the appointee should be endorsed by the division commander. So with brigade and regimental staff officers, the intention of the bill was that these officers should be recommended for appointment by the regimental commander, and this recommendation should be approved by the brigade and division commanders, or in other words that all matters requiring action at General Headquarters should pass through the intermediate commanders, as is the custom in the Army. We are informed that the clauses of the bill providing for the approval of major and brigadier-generals to brigade and regimental staff appointments have been stricken out. The section providing that brigadier-generals be nominated by major-generals has been amended, and now provides that brigadier-generals shall be appointed by the Governor, except in the First division, in which they shall be elected as now provided by law.

**SOCIAL HOP OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—The fourth of the series of hops of this regiment was given on Wednesday evening at the armory, and was of the same social and pleasant character as those which have preceded it. Sergeants Linderborn and Wolf acted as Floor Managers, assisted by the non-commissioned officers of Company K (Captain Green commanding). These hops are deservedly popular with the members and friends of the regiment. The next one will take place on the 24th inst. We are desired to call attention to the fact that the drill of this regiment on the 15th will take place at Tompkins Square in the afternoon, and not at the State Arsenal.

**TROOP G, THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.**—A notice of the ball of this organization, which took place at Central Hall, was crowded out of our last week's issue. It is, however, due to the company to state that their entertainment was a decided success, for the rooms were filled to repletion, and everybody enjoyed themselves. Previous to the commencement of the ball, the company gave an exhibition drill. In the course of the evening, Captain Moliman, on behalf of the company, presented First Lieutenant Henry Wulbern with a very handsome sword and belt.

**BROOKLYN RIFLE CORPS.**—This independent organization, Captain Samuel C. N. Clarke commanding, which was organized last Winter in Brooklyn, has lately recruited a fine drum corps of twelve members. The company has now some forty active members, and recruiting is still going on. We understand that it is proposed to form a battalion and enter the State service. The recruiting committee

meet every Tuesday at the armory, Phoenix Hall, Court street, Brooklyn, between the hours of 8 and 9 p. m. We understand that Lieutenant Daniel Dunlop has tendered his resignation. Lieutenant Dunlop has been connected with the corps since its organization, and has always been found an able and efficient officer. His loss will doubtless be very sensibly felt by the corps.

**DRILLS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—Division drills, at the regimental armory, are ordered in this command as follows: Companies A and C, on Monday evenings, April 15th and 22d; Companies G and H, on Tuesday evenings, April 16th and 23d; Companies F and K, on Wednesday evenings, April 17th and 24th; Companies D and I, on Thursday evenings, April 18th and 25th, and Companies B and E, on Friday evenings, April 19th and 26th. Line will be formed at 8 p. m., precisely. A field officer will superintend these drills.

We are compelled to defer the printing of the rest of this order until next week.

**FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—A moonlight parade of this regiment will take place on Thursday, the 18th inst. (the order was received too late for publication in this issue). The line will be formed at 8:30 p. m. There are to be one or two battalion drills in the loadings and firings the latter part of the present month. Colonel Meserole is determined to spare no effort to have his regiment in good shape, and is ably seconded in his efforts by Major Austin and Adjutant Geary.

**COMPANY G, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—This company, under the command of Captain Webber, had a parade and drill in Washington Square on Friday evening, the 5th inst. We understand that this company contemplate an excursion this Summer either to Bridgeport or Providence. Companies D and G, of the Seventy-first, propose to have a moonlight parade the latter part of this month, on which occasion they will be accompanied by the regimental band and drum corps.

**NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS.**—This drum corps is now being recruited up to thirty drummers; the corps now has some twenty members, and Drum-Major Gussel has offered a gold medal to the drummer that recruits the most men between now and the 4th of July prox.

**EVENING PARADES.**—We published last week an order of Colonel Hawkins announcing a number of evening parades. We understand that the Thirty-seventh regiment will have an evening parade some time this month. Last Friday a company of the Seventy-first regiment made an evening parade, and we hear that the Forty-seventh, Brooklyn, proposes to have one.

**DRUM CORPS COMPETITION.**—The competitive drill between the drum corps of the Fifth and Twelfth regiments will take place at the Stadt Theatre, Bowery, on Thursday evening, May 9th.

**EXAMINING BOARD.**—The Board for the examination of officers of the National Guard will meet on the 16th inst., in this city.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

**HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 6, 1867.**  
The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending April 6, 1867:

**FIFTH BRIGADE.**  
D. M. Woodhall, Brigadier-General, March 28th, vice John F. Bathbone, resigned.

**SIXTEENTH BRIGADE.**  
Bradley Winslow, Brigadier-General, April 4th, vice S. D. Hungerford, resigned.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
Thomas F. Gilroy, First Lieutenant, March 8th, vice George L. Fox, promoted.  
William H. Hartsfield, Second Lieutenant, March 8th, vice Thomas F. Gilroy, promoted.

**ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
Louis Schradt, First Lieutenant, March 14th, vice F. J. Wals, promoted.  
John Klein, Second Lieutenant, March 14th, vice Lewis Kluber, resigned.

**TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
Victor Herb, First Lieutenant, March 20th, vice H. D. Smith, appointed Adjutant.  
Samuel V. Healy, Second Lieutenant, March 20th, vice Victor Herb, promoted.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
John F. Camp, Captain, March 25th, vice Wm. W. Remmey, promoted.  
Thomas H. Cullen, First Lieutenant, March 25th, vice J. F. Camp, promoted.

**TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
George Saltzman, Second Lieutenant, March 15th, vice James C. Smith, resigned.

**FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
George R. G. Baldwin, Adjutant, March 23d, vice Wm. A. Ludden, Jr., resigned.

**SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
Jefferson J. Hyde, Major, March 4th, original appointment.  
Luther Bingham, Captain, March 14th, vice J. J. Hyde, promoted.

**SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
Philip Wurtz, Captain, March 18th, vice Henry Becker, resigned.

**SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
Peter Delaney, First Lieutenant, February 26th, vice Brown, promoted.  
John Toles, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending April 6, 1867:

April 2d, Fourth regiment of Infantry, Major William Ferguson.  
April 2d, Eighth regiment of Infantry, First Lieutenant James Turnbull.

April 2d, Eighth regiment of Infantry, First Lieutenant Henry F. King.

April 2d, Eighth regiment of Infantry, First Lieutenant John F. Mostler.

April 2d, Eighth regiment of Infantry, First Lieutenant Arthur Hermance.

April 2d, Thirty-seventh regiment of Infantry, First Lieutenant George Dudley Waring, Adjutant.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.**—You are much mistaken. Our remarks were not instigated by any officer of your regiment. We have long been of the opinion we then expressed, and considered that the proper time for printing our thoughts had arrived. Let us have your reasons for thinking the regiment has not been neglected.

**A READER.**—We find upon investigation that the list you speak of was omitted in a portion of our issue of July 26th, but the mistake was corrected as soon as discovered. You can obtain a copy containing the list upon application to this office.

**G. F. P.**—The acts declaring and fixing the rights of Volunteers, and also the one relating to brevets in the Army, will be found in our issue of the 23d ult.



## HORRORS OF BONAPARTE'S RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

The sufferings of our soldiers during the late Rebellion bring to memory the scenes of horror recorded in the history of the retreat of Bonaparte from Russia in 1812. What reader of the narrative of that disastrous campaign of half a century ago imagined that anything like a parallel would ever be offered to the historian within the borders of our peaceful republic? The French died of cold and starvation in the open field; the soldiers who defended the Union against Rebels died from the same causes within the walls of prisons. The following is from the "Narrative of the Campaign in Russia by Eugene Labaume:"

November 4th, at one o'clock in the morning, the viceroy deemed it prudent to profit by the obscurity of the night, and effect his retreat, gaining some hours' march on the Russians, with whom he could not fight; for famine would not permit us to remain one day longer than was necessary in a country that was completely depopulated and laid waste. We marched along the great road, groping our way in the dark. Both men and horses, worn out with fatigue, could scarcely drag themselves along. Whenever a horse fell, the soldiers eagerly divided the carcass among them, and hastened to broil on coals that food which during many days had been their only nourishment.

Suffering yet more from the cold than from hunger, they abandoned their ranks to warm themselves by a fire hastily kindled. But when they attempted to rise to depart, their frozen limbs refused their office, a partial insensibility crept over them, and they preferred to fall into the hands of the enemy, rather than make a feeble effort to continue their journey.

November 6th. We marched toward Smolensko with an ardor which redoubled our strength. The wind furiously blowing howled dreadfully through the forests, and overwhelmed the fire already bent down with ice. The country around as far as the eye could reach presented an unvarying white and savage appearance. The soldiers, vainly struggling with the snow and wind, which rushed upon them with the violence of a whirlwind, could no longer distinguish the road, and falling into the ditches which bordered it, there found a grave. Others pressed on, scarcely able to drag themselves along, badly mounted, badly clothed, with nothing to eat, nothing to drink, shivering with cold and groaning with pain. Becoming selfish through despair, they afforded neither superior nor even one glance of pity to those who, exhausted by fatigue and disease, expired around them.

How many unfortunate beings on that dreadful day, dying of cold and famine, struggled hard with the agonies of death. We heard some of them faintly bidding their last adieu to their friends and comrades. Others as they drew their last breath, pronounced the name of their wives and their native country, which they were never more to see. The rigors of the frost soon seized their benumbed limbs and penetrated their whole frame. Stretched on the road, we could distinguish only the heaps of snow which covered them, and which, at almost every step, formed little undulations, like so many graves. At the same time vast flights of ravens, abandoning the plain to take refuge in the neighboring forests, croaked mournfully as they passed over our heads; and troops of dogs which had followed us from Moscow, and lived solely on our mangled remains, howled around us as if they would hasten the period when we were to become their prey.

Such was the situation of the army when we arrived at Dorogobouzi; and this little town would have given new life to our troops, if Napoleon had not been so far blinded with rage as to forget that his soldiers would be the first to suffer by the devastation which he had caused to be made. The town had been burnt, its magazines pillaged, and the brandy had been poured into the streets, while the rest of the army was perishing for want of it. The few houses which yet remained were occupied exclusively by a small number of generals and staff officers. The few soldiers who yet dared to face the enemy were exposed to all the rigors of the season; while the others who had wandered from their own corps, were now repulsed on every side, and found no shelter in any part of the camp.

How deplorable was the situation of those poor wretches! Tormented by hunger, we saw them run after every horse the moment it fell; they devoured it raw like dogs, and fought among themselves for the mangled limbs. Worn out by want of sleep and long marches, they saw nothing around them but the snow. Not one spot appeared on which they could sit or lie. Chilled with the cold, they wandered on every side to find wood; but the snow had caused it entirely to disappear. If, fortunately, they found a little, they knew not where to light it. If they discovered a spot less exposed than others, it afforded them but a momentary shelter; for, scarcely was their fire kindled, when the violence of the wind and the moisture of the atmosphere extinguished it. In one place we saw a multitude of them huddled together

like beasts at the root of a beech or pine tree, or under a wagon.

The above was but a prelude to the sufferings that awaited that unhappy army after having passed Smolensko, and the failure of finding provisions in that city.—*Transcript.*

## PETS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN MEXICO.

We find in *La Liberte* an amusing sketch by l'Abbe Domench of camp life in Mexico. He says:

In Mexico I have never seen a column of our troops, no matter how small, without its complement of tame animals. Those which came in from Mazatlan, from Oaxaca, from Aguas-Calientes, had parrots of all sizes, and speaking French and Mexican. Some persons from the last-named place affirmed to me that when the first detachment of our troops arrived in their town there was some of the zouaves who carried as many as two parrots perched upon their bayonets. This multitude of birds, screaming, whistling and grunting to the sound of the drums and bugles, produced a diabolical effect upon the inhabitants. They could not speak to me about it without laughing.

Dogs in Mexico are accustomed to little food and much beating. Our troops fed them and caressed them. These proceedings were soon known to all the dogs in the country. In less than a year our smallest detachments were preceded or followed by a veritable troop of dogs, who would bite the Mexicans on every occasion. Interest makes men and dogs do a great many things. A great many dogs adopted French soldiers or officers, and quit their real masters to follow those of their choice. At the moment of quitting Mexico to go to Durango, a very pretty greyhound, of large size, well fed and well kenneled, testified his gratitude for some pats which I had given him by following me in my long journeys. At Durango, however, he became tired of seeing me pass my days in drawing maps, making figures, and of anthropology; he left me to go to Chihuahua with two companies of the Seventh regiment.

These volunteers of a new kind, although poltroons, were often useful to us as a guard for our baggage. They showed a touching deference for the regimental dogs brought from France or Africa. Among these last I knew two whose names deserve to be mentioned. One, named Puebla, had a paw wounded at the siege of that town. He belonged to the Seventh; he carried on his back a great 7 in red paint. On the march, he was always in advance with the pioneers. The other, named Malakoff, had been wounded in the Crimea, and in Italy; the Zouaves, by the aid of razors and paint, gave him on his two front legs the stripes of a corporal. In a rather warm affair which took place in Michoacan, Malakoff was not equal to his past fame; to punish him they shaved his legs, he lost his galloons, and received a flogging into the bargain. From that time, disgusted with the service, he abandoned the regiment, and traveled as amateur. He adopted the paymasters, finding their table irreproachable, and slept at night near the chest. He had kept a tooth for the Russians. One day, while they were playing "The Cossacks," at Mexico, Malakoff dropped into the theatre; he growled all the time at the actors dressed as Russians; they had to put him out. When I saw him for the last time he was evidently getting lean; since his misfortune at Michoacan, intervention had lost for him all its charm.

## THE INDIANS' OWN ACCOUNT OF THE FORT PHIL. KEARNY MASSACRE.

DURING his late visit to Bozeman City, says the *Helena Herald* of March 7th, Neil Howie met and conversed with white men, who had been out gathering furs and trafficking with friendly Crow Indians, from whom they learned the first tangible and probably as reliable and detailed account as we will ever get, of the manner in which that unfortunate band of soldiers were exterminated and so horribly butchered, near Fort Phil. Kearny.

The Sioux savages who participated in the battle related the affair, together with their stratagem used, to the Crow Indians, about as follows:

They (the Sioux) were about 2,000 strong—all warriors, without their families with them. Reaching a deep couley or ravine near the fort, the main body of Indians were stationed on opposite sides of the defile, lying close to the ground, so as not to be seen, while they sent a small number of their best riders on a dash up to near the post, where the Government horses and mules were loose, and stampeded them. The commander of the post sent out about ninety men and officers to pursue the Indians, and recover, if possible, the lost stock. The retreating small band of Indians went slow enough to encourage their pursuit, and led their pursuers into the narrow defile, where hordes of demons were waiting to destroy them. The trap was successful in every particular. After the little command of troops had fairly entered the deep canon, the Indians lining the sides of the mountains on either side raised and fired a volley of arrows

and bullets, killing on the spot all but 17 of the soldiers, and every officer. These 17, though a number of them wounded, the Indians say, fought bravely, and killed some 15 or 20 of their number—among them the three principal chiefs—before they were shot down. But there was one of the brave boys in blue whom neither the arrows or bullets would fell; though he had numberless wounds, he stood up and fought hand to hand till overwhelmed by their closing upon him, and carrying him off a prisoner to their camp, where he was finally tortured to death! The savages say that aside from the force lining the fatal defile, they stationed 600 of their picked young warriors near the post, so as to make sure of its capture, in case the troops remaining within it should be sent out to the relief of their comrades. But this was not done, although they could plainly hear the firing from the post.

We presume this is as faithful an account as we will ever be able to obtain concerning that most shocking wholesale butchery known in the annals of western warfare. It is certainly the most reasonable version we have heard or read, and are strongly inclined to believe it is correct.

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THE FATHER'S RING. By S. S.  
HEALTH FOR CITIZES. By Pharellus Church.  
SOME LOVER'S CLEAR DAY. By John Weiss.  
THE FACTS ABOUT M. DU CHAILLU. By W. Winwood Reade.

VITTORIA COLONNA. By Anna Cora Ritchie.  
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